The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"SINE QUA NON."

The Statesman first enters this scene of commotion,
Vox populi, Dei, he thinks all the ton;
The Freedom's the theme of his orator's chief devotion,
Compensation's too often his "sine qua non."

The Soldier next rushes—his noble eye beaming
With vengeance against the proud Briton or Don;
He fights where "the star spangled banner" is streaming,
And glory is always his "sine qua non."

The Usurer comes; what is his greatest pleasure?
O'er scenes where the rash is in question to run;
In it is his hope, his life's dearest treasure,
His soul's vade mecum, his "sine qua non."

Hark away! 'tis the hare from the jovial hoard springing,
To rouse all the natives, astonish the town;
Her sport where the planets are gallantly ringing,
Four in hand, double flash! is his "sine qua non."

Dear woman comes next, with her tender heart beating,
A theme I forever could longer upon;
Her joy where the lips of affection are meeting,
And Love is dear woman's "sine qua non."

NEVILLE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO M——.

'Twas not a sigh!—thy willing ear
But fancied pain;
Passion has ceas'd to struggle here,
Tho' Love remain.

Or, if a sigh escap'd my breast,
It was the last,
And only fled to seek the rest,
Not mourn the past.

'Twas not a tear!—thy anxious eye
Hath wrong'd my cheek;
Its burning blush would bid it dry,
Ere shame could speak.

But, if one recreant drop was near,
When weakness fled,
I was vanished 'fore the last sad tear
"Go join the dead!"

NEVILLE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO S——.

Hast thou seen, on the morning's first ray,
Visions fraught with the sunshine of bliss,
And a world chasing gon'r away,
Answer all the brightness of this?

Hast thou seen, in that dearly lov'd hour,
When hearts are entwined in one bind,
In the shadow of love's sacred bower,
Loving eyes—all their rapture have told?

O'er the carpets of green hast thou trod,
E'er the dew of the ev'ning has wet—
When the violet that bloom'd o'er the sod,
Have not open'd their bosoms as yet?

Oh! then gaze on the eyes of that girl,
On whose lily-white forehead of snow,
Is entwin'd ev'ry magical curl,
That affection on earth can bestow;

And breathe but the perfume of sighs,
Exhal'd from a bosom so pure,
And I swear that the glance of her eyes,
Will each thought of unholiness cure.

H.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

INSCRIBED TO MISS R. G.

When life, like a tempest, looks gloomy and drear—
When hope and when comfort have fled,
How refreshing, how sweet, 'tis to shed the soft tear,
That springs from the heart that has bled.

And when the bright smile of the friend that we love,
Rekindles the spark we thought dead,
How quickly the balm of enjoyment can move,
And heal the torn heart that has bled.

When Religion benign turns our steps from the way,
Where sinful allurements have led,
How delightful the dawn of an Heav'n-beaming day,
To the night of the heart that has bled.

And, O! when you look on my dar.. silent tomb,
And bend o'er the friend that is dead,
Then think there's a light which dispels the sad gloom,
And illumines the heart that once bled.

Think, think that I rest in a peaceful abode—
That I lay on my last lonely bed;
That my spirit immortal has flown to its God,
And that heart bleeds no more that once bled.

Yes, I hope, O! I feel, when my soul wings her flight,
And the cold clay shall pillow my head,
Borne by pinions of love to yon regions of light,
His warm heart shall rejoice that once bled.

EDGAR.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

SERENADE—*Air*, "*Love thee Dearest.*"

Wilt thou hear my strain, dear,
From thy hallow'd bower above?
Will the notes remain, dear,
Breath'd by lips that love?

Thy laughing eye may mock my sigh,
But still I'll not despair;
Wilt thou heed my strain, dear,
Soothe the wand'rer's care?

Wilt thou glad my home, dear,
Bid the mountain rose turn pale?
Will thy black eyes roam, dear,
O'er my native vale?

The Eastern bride has halls of pride,
But ours shall be more blest;
Wilt thou glad my home, dear,
Soothe the stranger's breast.

"OUR JACK."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SOLITUDE.

Oh! Solitude, in thee what charms combin'd,
To calm the sense, please the vacant mind;
'Tis thy embrace expands the gen'rous soul,
And bids the page of memory unroll.

Thro' thee, we soar beyond this world's bright sphere,
And eager climb imagination's height;
Thro' thee, the hard may breathe his posey there,
And humour fancy in her airy flight.

I've mark'd thy influence o'er the guilty breast,
Whose soul in humble penitence was kneeling;
I've felt thy pow'r in soothe each care to rest,
And rouse the torpid soul to life and feeling.

Let others join the unthinking festive throng,
Or pleasure's rolling tide borne swift along
Give me the lonely dwelling, wild and rude—
Give me the charms attach'd to solitude.

IDA.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

To Miss C. L. L. on being asked to write an original piece in her Album.

"I gave my harp to sorrow's hand,
And she has ruled the chords so long,
They will not speak at my command,
They only warble to *her* song."

And tho' at times I seem so gay,
As any youth in boyhood's dream,
Sorrow resumes her wonted sway,
E'er fades away *false* pleasure's beam.

There is a care, a dead'ning care,
That twines itself around this heart—
A pois'nous vine that revels there,
Damaging joys that from pleasures start.

Then ask me not to trace a lay,
Fitting so pure a page as thine;
O'er its chords another hand must play,
For notes of mirth are seldom mine.

Yet should these lines o'er memory steal,
When death the writer's eye shall dim,
Let friendship to thy heart appeal,
And claim from thee a tear for him.

M.

Temperance in labor and study.—A man may be too ardent even in laudable pursuits. By depriving himself of rest and refreshment, he lays a foundation for years of languor and pain. The laborious student should recollect that mental excellence cannot exist after the constitution is destroyed by mental exertion.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ON JUDICIAL OATHS.

"*Swear not at all.*"—Matt. v. 34.

When a Judge is called upon to decide on certain facts, and to pronounce the law upon them, it is necessary he should know those facts; but it almost always happens that he is personally unacquainted with them, and that he must derive his knowledge of them from the testimony of others. Hence it has been found necessary to call witnesses to prove them. In the early stages of society, these witnesses came before the Elders who generally performed the office of Judges, and declared their knowledge of the disputed facts without any particular form. As society progressed, it was found that witnesses varied in the relation of the same transaction; and some of them were found to have stated falsehoods instead of truth. To bind these to tell the truth when called upon, it was imagined that they should be compelled to swear, or declare the truth by appealing to whatever they held most dear. Hence we find that men first "swore by their own souls and bodies, and by those of their dearest friends, who stood first in their affections. Lovers thought themselves very religious by swearing by the bright eyes, the sweet lips, the golden tresses of their mistresses;"* and in the course of time men irreverently appealed to God himself, when they testified as to the truth of what they were about to state. This practice has continued to the present day.

"An oath" is defined to be "a religious asseveration by which we either renounce the mercy, or imprecate the vengeance of heaven, if we speak not the truth."† At the end of our judicial oaths, we find these words—"So help you God;" or, "as you shall answer to God at the great day." The object of the oath, then, is to pray God to punish, in such a manner as he shall deem just, the violation of truth; to call upon Him to exert his infinite power against him who shall presume to tell a falsehood in his examination as a witness.‡ These appeals are made alike in a case where the life of an individual is to depend upon the testimony of the witness, and where the only thing in dispute will not amount to six cents. An appeal is made to God, and his divine vengeance is imprecated for less than six cents! This is the absurdity which is involved in the practice of swearing.

This practice arose in the dark ages, when it was supposed God would immediately interfere, if the individual departed from truth—and at a time when not only the testimony of witnesses derived credit because an appeal was made to God, but when legislators imagined that the truth of facts might be ascertained by the trial of battle. This mode of trial, which Blackstone§ says, "is law at this day" in England, is conducted in the presence of the Court; the parties, or their champions, are to fight, armed with batons, from sun rising until the stars appear in the evening; but, before they enter upon the trial, or battle, each of the parties, are to take the following oath: "Hear this, ye Justices, that I have this day neither eat, drank, nor have upon me neither bone, stone, nor grass, nor any enchantment, sorcery, or witchcraft, whereby the law of God may be abased, or the law of the devil exalted: so help me God and his saints." Judgment is given for the conqueror, and his opponent is condemned to become infamous, and not to be accounted a true and lawful man, being supposed by the event to be proved forsworn, and therefore never to be put upon a Jury, or admitted as a witness in any cause.‖

Here God is supposed to have interfered immediately, and to have given strength to the party who was in the right;¶ so in the case of a witness, although his punishment is now referred to a future state, yet it was formerly supposed God would have interfered by punishing him immediately, if he spoke not the truth, as the laws of England suppose that he would assist the party in the right in the trial of battle. Both these superstitions spring from the same root, and their fruit is the same error.

The appeal to God, to be binding on the conscience of a man, must by that man be believed to be efficacious. If he believed that God would punish him for bearing false witness when he is sworn, he certainly would believe that the same God, who is "too pure to behold iniquity," would equally punish him for committing the same offence, although he might not have been sworn, or made an appeal to him. But if, on the contrary, the witness do not believe that God would punish him for making the appeal, he will be indifferent whether or not he make the appeal; for the "man whose motives of revenge, interest, or wickedness have determined to give false testimony, will not be deterred by the fear of one crime more."** Thus, the honest are bound by making oath, and they would consider themselves bound without it. The dishonest are indifferent, in a moral point of view, whether they make oath or not; they will not be bound by the most solemn appeals. The laws of God equally condemn the man who is false, whether he make oath or not; and the laws of man equally punish the witness who does testify falsely, whether he take an oath, or make a solemn affirmation that what he is about to testify is true, without making an appeal, or daringly imprecating his vengeance. It is a distrust that men have of one another, that makes them require witnesses to be sworn, else the declarations of a witness would be considered of as much force as an oath. The English nobles, who are by their laws supposed to be more likely to speak the truth than others, are not always obliged to make oath, but may, for many purposes, declare their knowledge of facts upon honour.

But, if oaths must be administered, they ought to be taken with solemnity, and only on the most solemn occasions. Their frequent repetition destroys their solemnity, and the persons who take them regard them as mere matters of course, although every time they are repeated, the name of God must be "taken in vain," and his vengeance courted, if the witness speak not the truth. It is computed by a late writer,†† that there are about a *million of perjuries* committed annually in Great Britain and Ireland! What the number is in this country, it is difficult to conjecture; but it must be admitted to be great, when it is considered that some persons, (constables for example,) probably make oath to certain facts two thousand times a year. Would it not be as well to swear constables, and all other officers, when they enter upon their office, to do and perform all their duties according to law; and if they be guilty of any act, in the execution of their respective offices, to which the law would attach the crime of perjury if they had been sworn, that they should be deemed guilty of perjury by the law, although they had not been specially sworn upon that occasion? This would answer all the purposes that the present mode can accomplish and diminish the number of judicial oaths at least one half.

B.

* Puffend. Book iv. ch. 2, sec. 3.
† Puffend. Book iv. ch. 2, sec. 2. Burns' Just. vol. iii. p. 223.
‡ Chitty's Crim. Law, vol. i. p 616. Phil. Ev. vol. i. p. 21. Political Justice, b. vi. ch. 5. Buck's Theol. Dict. art. Oath.
§ Comm. vol. iii. p. 338.
‖ Blackst. Comm. vol. iii. p. 340.
¶ Hist. Charles 5th, vol. 1, p. 40.
** Raynal. Histoire Phil. liv. ii.
†† Price on the Importance of the Amer. Revolution, p. 81.

THE ALMANAC OF LIFE.

The progressive stage of man's existence, bears a striking analogy to the vicissitudes of the seasons, comprising in each succeeding month the period of seven years; a calculation which suppositiously extends the duration of life to the advanced age of eighty four, beyond which all must be considered a dreary blank, neither profitable to ourselves nor desirable to others.

January—(Infancy.)—This month which commences our year, may be justly compared with the infant state of man, whose faculties are yet in embryo. The sunshine of joy irradiates but transiently; it illumes his early days with glances of pleasure, unsubstantial and evanescent; a tedious night of helplessness and ignorance effaces the impressions made during the day. Artificial warmth, invigorating food, and refreshing sleep, are all that he requires or finds solace in.

February—From 7 to 14.—Th bud of intelect now expands to imbibe the genial rays of instruction, which the all-cheering luminary of spring nourishes into blossoms, of early promise. All is gaity and pleasure; nature appears decked in vivid delightful colours, variegated, fresh and blooming; no gloom darkens the surrounding atmosphere; every thing presses on the senses with the charm of novelty; all is gaity undisturbed and enchanting.

March—14 to 21.—This month is generally ushered in with boisterous winds and nipping frosts. The hapless mariner beholds his vessel wrecked upon the very rocks which bind his much loved home. Vegetation perishes through severe and untimely frosts; and deluging rains descending with impetuous force, crush the springing blade, and despoil the beauty of the gay parterre. Even thus do the rude passions of man's soul break forth with resistless force at this unsettled period of existence, wrecking the fragile bark of youth. The tide of dissipation sweeps away the principles of virtue, which have not had time to take root, and every noble energy is blighted by the destructive influence of bad example.

April—21 to 28.—Sunshine and showers now prevail alternately; the fruits of a good education appear emerging from the beauteous blossoms; but as yet they are crude and imperfect. Nature appears in her most lively garb; a few passing clouds may obscure the horizon, but they soon discharge themselves and pass away. So do the temporary sorrows of youth disappear, leaving no painful recollections on the mind; like the refreshing rain which falls upon the earth, reviving drooping nature, so do the trivial disappointments of this early state serve but to render hope's perspective more alarming.

May—28 to 35.—The face of nature now wears a fresher bloom: the gardens are luxuriously filled with flowers, the trees are covered with foliage, and the swelling corn begins to fill the ear. So is the body of man ripened to perfection, the morals are formed, and the strongest energies of the mind disclose themselves. He indulges in luxurious pleasure, and contributes to the gratification of others by the exertion of his useful and agreeable qualities.

June—35 to 42.—The summer is now before us, we begin to gather the fruits; and already some of the spring flowers fade and droop.—Dense clouds obsure the sun, even at noon day; vivid lightnings shoot athwart the sky; and the thunder in an unexpected moment, burst over our heads. Thus does man already prepare to gather the fruits of his good works, or begin to dread the punishments of his transgression. The simple hopes and pleasures of youth fade and wither in remembrance; they obscure his reason, blight his virtues, and the misfortunes they occasion burst unexpectedly upon him, astonishing and appaling him even in the moments of pleasure and exultation. He perceives that the days of his licentious enjoyment are short; that a long winter of remorse may succeed; and happy is it for him if he profit by the hint which the season itself affords.

July—42 to 49.—The bright days of summer are now passing away with swiftness unnoticed. The tempting fruits have been plucked from the trees, leaving them bare and unsightly; others of later growth now bend beneath the luscious burthen. The hay has been got in, the corn is ripe for the sickle, and after crops of grass begin to shoot from the earth. It is now that man is drawing towards the harvest of his happiness.—Most of the pleasures which he once pursued with avidity have lost their zest. Those who have too early wasted their talents remain neglected as an useless incumbrance upon the face of the earth, while those who have preserved their morals uncorrupted, and suffered their judgments to be matured by experience, and sought after as precious fruits, are justly appreciated for their superior excellence. At this period also man beholds a new generation rising to perpetuate his virtues; his tender offspring calls for all his care and attention; he looks anxiously forward to the period of its growth and improvement, in the fond hope that it will not only gladden his own heart, but contribute to the general benefit of society.

August—49 to 56.—The yellow tints of autumn now begin to check our exultations, and remind us that earthly bliss is not permanent; and as the aspect of nature undergoes a gradual change so does the face of man. His cheeks begin to furrow, his locks turn grey, and the bloom of health and vigor leaves his cheeks. Pleasure fatigues his relaxed frame, and exertion weakens his intellectual powers which have now passed the period of improvement. The winter of age seems advancing with hasty strides—more hasty than welcome. He looks back with regret to the hours of spring and summer, when all was gaity and mirth. They seem to have receded with equal rapidity, and the present hour is too often wasted in unprofitable retrospection and dissatisfied anticipation.

September—58 to 63.—This is the period of rest and recreation, feasting and revelry when the season of labour is over. The harvest is got in, and the days are considerably shortened. Man now begins to seek refuge from oppressive cares and gloomy apprehensions, in convivial hilarity unlimited indulgence at the social board. He has gathered his harvest of knowledge, his toil is at an end, and he proudly exults in his vast acquisition, without reflection how soon he may be called upon to render up a just account and see his boasted stores transferred to others.

October—63 to 70.—The fields now appear dreary—the hedges bare; no melody fills the grove but rude howling winds sweep the earth, and scatter the straggling leaves in every direction. Thus also is man by this time stripped of his external graces; he becomes morose and sullen; his appearance no longer diffuses cheerfulness; he neither pleases nor is plessed. The storms of calamity break on his devoted head, scattering his dearest connexions; friend after friend drops off, and is swept away; he remains disconsolate and cheerless.

November—70 to 77.—Gloom and desolation now extends their depressing influence; every vestige of cultivation is buried beneath the deep incrusting snow; the meandering stream is bound in icy fetters, and heavy fog obscures the face of Heaven, wrapping all in impenetrable darkness; even thus are the faculties of man beclouded at this advanced period. The hoary frost of age settles on his head; the warm current of life freezes in his veins; his senses become torpid.—No ray of intelligence illumines the gloom which surrounds him; no genial warmth reanimates his palsied frame.

December—77 to 84.—Behold now the life of man, with the season drawing to its close. No material change has taken place in the aspect of things, yet this dreadful epoch is more tolerable than the preceding, for the pains and privations of mortality seem near their termination. A fresh spring will appear and vegitation flourish anew; and why should not the just man rejoice that his earthly course is also run, and that he is about to rest from all his labours?

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The following copy of a letter, said to have been written to a friend, by a Lady shortly after her marriage, may not be unacceptable to many of the readers of the variety so often to be met with in the columns of the Saturday Evening Post. By reading every other line the sense will be as good but the import very different from the reading of the whole of it:

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1817.

DEAR SUSAN,

I cannot be satisfied my dearest friend!
blest as I am in the matrimonial state,
without I pour into your friendly bosom,
(which has always beat in unison with mine)
the various sensations which swell
with the liveliest emotions of pleasure
my almost bursting heart; I tell you, my dear
husband is the most amiable of men,
I have now been married almost seven weeks, and
have never in the least found reason to
repent the day that joined us, my husband is
both in person and manners, far from resembling
ugly, cross, old, disagreeable, and jealous,
monsters, who think by confining to secure:
a wife, it is his maxim always to treat as a
bosom friend and not as a
plaything or menial slave, the woman
of his choice, neither party
he says, should always obey implicitly;
but each yield to the other by turns.
An ancient maiden aunt nearly seventy
a venerable good natured and cheerful old lady,
lives in the house with us, she is the delight of all, both old and young; she is civil to all round the neighbourhood, and
generous, kind, and charitable to the poor:
my husband, (I am convinced) likes nothing more
than he does me; he flatters me far more
than the glass; and his intoxication
(for so I must call the the excess of his love)
frequently makes me blush for the unworthiness
of its object, and I wish I could be more deserving
of the man, whose name I now bear and to
say all in a few words, and
crown the whole of my letter, my former lover
is now my dear indulgent husband, my affection
is returned, and I might have now had
a Prince without the exquisite felicity I find in
him, adieu my dear, and may you be blest, as I am unable to wish that I could be more
happy. Yours affectionately, M. B.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A DREAM.

I had a dream!—a vision of the heart!—It came upon my sleeping pillow, like the dews of evening on the opening rose—But, as though its dew was night-shade, withered every leaf that bloomed upon the stem—even the young and half opened bud of promise—fell—and like the sainted memory of the past, faded, and sunk as the tempting sea fruit falls to ashes on the lips.

Methought my fondest prayers were hushed and silenced by the keen and bitter voice of chill *unkindness*—I looked toward other days and all was dim, and drear, and blank—I gazed with ardour on the present—and the sight was foul, for kindred spirits sneered and mocked at finer feeling—every tie of nature was severed—and the breath of the destroying angel blasted my hopes—all—all—all.

Brothers, sisters, parents, friends—all smiled and gladly viewed my *agony*—the very birds and beasts howled and shrieked as though they triumphed in my fall.

Then to the future—my eye-balls glared to see, if *there too*, misery was mine—Blind and dark the vista seemed, and retrospection hurled upon my soul the loaded memory of the past—It came like the despairing light, that sin can shed upon the benighted mind—A meteor flash to burn and wither—It was the tomb—the sepulchre of thought.

But the vision bore my sleeping fancy to one green spot on life's dull waste.—My spirit met an angel's—Oh! it was bright as planets in the sky on stormy nights—soft o'er my heart its influence came and quelled the tumults there. The shrine was lovely, and my deep gratitude led my repentant and my harrassed spirit to worship there. Oh, with what pure devotion, on bended knees, I blessed the lovely form of that good spirit.

My vision tore the veil away, and the young promise faded from this paradise.—Another too believed in that same creed and was accepted.—Then, like the rushing sound of ocean's wave, when the cold north has broken loose, came every ill I had, and added thereto the broken anguish of devotion spurned.

The recollection of this horrid dream will bear me company through life.

H.

COLLECTANEA.

EFFECTS OF FEAR.

In the time of the American revolutionary war, while the army was encamped at West-Point a party of soldiers discovered an eagle's nest, half way down a precipice, adjacent to the fort. To get at the nest, a soldier was let down by a rope, fastened round his middle. When he had descended near to the nest, the eagle came upon him with hideous screams, aiming at his head:—he had no means of defending himself, but by taking out his knife, with which he kept her off by striking at her. In one o the passes he made at her, he had the misfortune to strike the rope, and cut one of the strands entirely off; the other strand began to be untwisted, while his companions drew him up as soon as possible; in this situation he expected the rope every moment to part, when he must have fallen from a tremendous height, among the rocks; but he was drawn up to the top of the rock, when the remaining strand of the rope was nearly reduced to a wisp of tow. In the course of 24 hours the hair of his head, from a coal black, was turned as white as the whitest wool! He was 25 years of age.

Opium Eaters.—The Medical Adviser mentions as probably the greatest opium eater in England, a man by the name of Smith, who is on the books of the Mendicity Society, and who took to this practice for the purpose of producing upon him a debilitated aspect, thus qualifying him for the profession of begging. He is a tall, extremely thin, die-away looking man, about fifty years of age, and walks, or rather creeps, as if he had just arisen from his grave—starvation sits upon his lip, and misery upon his brow—yet this man eats two or three shillings worth of opium in the day. When he is deprived of this drug from want of money to purchase it, he becomes almost raving mad and hysterical, falls down in the street in most terrible tremors, which generally has the effect of obtaining for him a few pence by the charity of the passengers, when he runs immediately to the Apothecary's and sits all night by his favourite quid. It may be imagined that this man could not do without opium; but the following circumstance says the Adviser, will prove that he could be brought to it by proper restriction. He was imprisoned once for a month, and for the few first days was incessantly roaring and lamenting for his opium, declaring that he should die if he did not get it.—The surgeon allowed him a moderate quantity, informing him that he should have no more for three days. This obliged the opium eater to portion his allowance of comfort according to his resources. The next allowance from the surgeon was a less quantity, and the third a still less, refusing at last to allow him any. The man became reconciled, and before the period of his imprisonment expired, he was in excellent health, nor did he feel a wish for his former habit.

DREAMING.

But for dreams, that lay Mosaick worlds tesselated with flowers and jewels before the blind sleeper, and surrounded the recumbent living with the figures of the dead in the upright attitude of life, the time would be too long before we are allowed to adjoin our brothers, parents, friends: every year we should become more and more painfully sensible of the desolation made around us by death, if sleep—the antichamber of the grave—were not hung by dreams with the busts of those who live in the other world.

THE QUARRELS OF FRIENDS.

Why is it that the most fervent love becomes more fervent by brief interruption and reconciliation! and why must a storm agitate our affections before they can raise the highest rainbow of peace? Ah! for this reason it is—because all passions feel their object to be as eternal as themselves, and no love can admit the feeling that the beloved object should die. And under this feeling of imperishableness it is that we, like hard fields of ice, shock together so harshly, whilst all the while under the sun-beams of a little space of seventy years, we are rapidly dissolving.

SYMPATHY.—How sweet is the exercise of social affections; they are balm, which, mingled in the bitter cup of grief, allays its harshness and subdues its venom. No human being can be perfectly miserable so long as he can enjoy the sympathy of one kindred soul; and even when that is denied, the Christian knows there is an ear open to the sorrowful sighings of every afflicted heart.

The following interesting anecdote of the Beaver, is taken from Franklin's Narrative of a Journey to the shores of the Polar Sea, recently published.

"One day, a gentleman, long resident in this country, espied five young beavers sporting in the water, leaping upon the trunk of a tree, pushing one another off, and playing a thousand interesting tricks. He approached, softly, under cover of the bushes, and prepared to fire upon the unsuspecting creatures; but a nearer approach discovered to him such a similitude betwixt their gestures and the infantile caresses of his own children, that he threw aside his gun.—This gentleman's feelings are to be envied, but few traders in fur would have acted so feelingly."

The White Mountains of New Hampshire, the highest in the United States, except, perhaps, the Rocky Mountains, are beginning to attract the attention of travellers, and measures are about being taken to open a road to Mount Washington, which is said to exceed the highest parts of the Alleghanies and the Green Mountains, in Vermont, by 2,500 feet. Mount Washington is more than 2000 feet higher than Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Great Britain, and more than 2,500 higher than Snowden, and of about equal altitude with Mount Olympus, of classic fame. The name by which I have mentioned it is now pretty well established by custom, and will doubtless supercede its rather unmusical Indian title of Ngiococook. It is surrounded by five lower peaks, bearing the names of Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Pleasant. The last name seems to be a sort of locum tenens, till another presidential election. The highest point of Mount Washington is nearly 2,000 feet below the limit of perpetual snow, which in our climate is probably about 8,000 feet.—There is, however, a great quantity of snow remaining upon it till the m

July, and in dry seasons a small portion might be found in shady crevices throughout the year, but as this summer had been rainy, we found none in any place. The most proper time for ascending the White Mountains, is early in June. In August, scarcely a day passes in which the summits are not enveloped in a dense fog, and travellers are sometimes obliged to wait more than a week for weather sufficiently clear to discover the path."

"Here cloudless regions calm the soul,
Bid mortal cares be still;
Can passions wayward will control,
And rectify the will.

"Here, 'midst some vast expanse, the mind
Which swelling virtue fires,
Forgets that earth it leaves behind,
And to its Heaven aspires."

Amount of monies received by William W. Woolsey, Esq. Treasurer of the Bible Society, during the last month, 5886 dollars and 6 cents—and during the same period, J. Nitchie, Esq. agent, has issued Bibles and Testaments of the value of 4178 dollars cents.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors,—Observing in your last Saturday's Post, a whole paragraph devoted to the question, why there are so few gentlemen to be found in the company of young ladies, I am myself led to offer a few remarks on the subject; and in this attempt I think I shall be able to assign at least two better reasons than "Polycarpus" has done in explication of the fact. The first is, that in regard to the ladies, there are more of them. By a reference to our population lists, it will be perceived, if I am not vastly mistaken, that there is a considerably greater number of females than males, in proportion to the number of inhabitants. Moreover, we must recollect that the ladies, unmarried ones especially, have a happy faculty of appearing younger than they really are; in fact, they seldom allow themselves to exceed eighteen. I myself have been in company, where a concourse of smiling damsels enlivened the scene—where ruddy cheeks and expressive features bespoke all the vigour and sprightliness of youth, while, at the same time, for more than one half of them, the figure 3 and a little round 0, would be a much surer index to truth, than the modest fifteen which they assume. Besides this, females, in our days, are pushed into company long before they are women. It is a notorious fact, that girls at the age of twelve or thirteen, without a single mark of maturity about them, are dragged from school by their vain, unthinking parents, and laced up in a stay-jacket and corset bone; their heads covered by combs and curls—a watch, locket, and breast-pin in their bosoms, and half a dozen rings on their fingers; they are launched forth into the arena of a wide world, to associate with a host of giddy, thoughtless females, and spin street-yarn from morning till night. But there is another reason why there is so great a scarcity of *beaux* among the ladies. The company of these fascinating cherubs is not altogether so agreeable as Polycarpus supposes. He indeed, I should take it, has been smitten with the charms of some fair syren, and transported with the ecstacies of love, and thus forms a favourable opinion of ladies generally. But let her withdraw the smiles of her countenance, and he will be the first to raise his voice and fulminate anathemas and execrations upon the sex. I am wandering, however, from my subject—What is there which renders the company of ladies so useful? This problem Polycarpus has not solved. What do they teach a young man but to primp up his hair, turn his toes outwards, and strut the room with all the formality and ceremony of a dancing-master? It is really amusing to listen to the conversation of some of these ladies; and I now refer to what Polycarpus calls "virtuous and respectable females." I was lately at a tea-party, and had an opportunity of paying particular attention to the chit-chat of two or three pretty loquacious tongues. I heard them tell each other of their new red belts—of their fine kid shoes—of the insertion on the bottoms of their dresses—of the elegant shawls mamma was going to get them—and above all, of a fine *beau*, who walked so briskly, looked so sprightly, behaved so affably, smiled so pleasantly, kissed so sweetly—oh! it made their little hearts ring again. And thus they continued on, in one interrupted, eternal round of gabble, until I was happily relieved by an invitation to attend a lady home. These, with a thousand other ridiculous fooleries, form the usual topics of evening entertainments. And now, Messrs. Editors, I presume you are tired—but, in conclusion, I will only ask you, and Polycarpus, and all sensible men, if there is any advantage, or satisfaction to be derived from the company of females. For myself, I am firmly resolved sooner to pay the Bachelor's tax, than tolerate the caprices and indulge the extravagancies of any woman. BILLY.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors,

Your correspondent, Polycarpus, declaims loudly against the young men for preferring the company of their own sex to that of the Ladies. What his reasons may be for thus enveighing against us, I am at a loss to determine; perhaps the considerate Polycarpus may have unmarried sisters, whom he may wish to dispose of. However, let his motive be what it may, I can by no means coincide with him as to the several reasons why beaux are scarce.—No. One more important does exist, which is, that sensible and discreet young men prefer the company of those whose conversation is calculated to instruct as well as please.—He asserts, that young men who do not mix in female company, and partake of the dull routine of tea-party etiquette, are void of politeness. If politeness consists in dangling at a lady's elbow, in restoring to her the fan or reticule that she has negligently, and perhaps purposely dropp'd; or in handing a glass of water or of wine, with a particular turn of the arm, with bended body, and a significant expression of countenance, then politeness is to be acquired by an association with the fair. But, if, as I contend, 'tis that genuine easy deportment, attendant with a desire to please, which renders us agreeable to both sexes, and to all classes, then it may be acquired by the company of males as well as females—'Tis not my wish to detract from the merits of that portion of the female sex, who strive to ornament their minds as well as their persons; but they who neglect this important duty—how highly important is it that they should cultivate their mental faculties. What important advantages do youth derive from intelligent mothers and sisters; where do we receive the first rudiments of our education? in the nursery.—A mother's fostering care implants the first impression upon our youthful minds; with her milk, we imbibe the seeds of knowledge, virtue and religion. What then is best calculated to produce a reformation in the fair—solitude. By leaving them to their lonely meditations will enable them to consolidate the vacuum of their brain. CENSOR.

Egypt.—The Pacha of Egypt has given a constitution to the Copts, at once novel and ingenious—His Highness maintains that the part of the religion of the prophet, which is supposed to preclude the use of spirits, is misunderstood—That Mahomet only prohibited the use of the fermented juices of the grape or the cane, but not of those liquids produced by distillation, which was entirely unknown at the period when he communicated the doctrines of his religion.

In consequence of these *liberal* sentiments, the distillation of Rum was progressing with every prospect of considerable *effect*, throughout the country.

STEAM-BOAT DISASTER.

On Saturday evening last, at half past seven o'clock, as the Steam Boat *Ætna*, of the *Citizens Line*, was proceeding on her passage from Washington, N. J. to the city of New York, with passengers from this city, and when in sight of N. York, 6 miles distant, she burst both boilers, which were thrown upon the quarter deck. The principal part of the water was discharged into the after-cabin. The cabins were nearly demolished, the deck was torn into fragments, and the vessel rendered a complete wreck. The most distressing incident of this melancholy affair, is the loss of lives of those on board.

The following are among the names of those persons who were killed: Mrs. Messerole, wife of Abraham Messerole, merchant; Mrs. Furman, wife of Job Furman merchant, a sister of Mr. F. a Miss Furman, and Miss Bates, daughter of Capt. A. Bates, all of the city of New-York. These ladies had been to Elizabethtown, N. J. to attend the funeral of a relation. A lad of the age of thirteen, belonging to the Furman family who was sleeping on the cover of the boilers, was thrown into the air, and fell, uninjured, into the space which had been occupied by the machinery.—The following are the names of persons who were sent to the New York Hospital on Saturday evening: John Winter and John Gillens, born in Philadelphia; Mrs. Ann Thomas of do. Alexander Crowell, of Jamaica; Nancy Dougherty, of Auburn, N. York; Letty Taylor, of N. Y.; Joseph Stevens, of Ireland; Michael Eckfeldt, of Philadelphia, and Thomas Brady, of Braden, of Wilmington, Del.; four or five of whom have since died of their wounds. It is believed that with the exception of Messrs. Eckfeldt and Brady, the rest cannot survive. Several were taken to the quarantine hospital by the boat from the health office, one of whom died while on board. At the time of the explosion, two persons jumped from the cabin window, one of whom was drowned.—The other was rescued from a watery grave by the bar-keeper, Victor Grasse, a Frenchman, who by the exertions he had made was so exhausted, that he sunk to rise no more, just as the individual he had preserved was taken into the boat.—A female child, aged about four years supposed to belong to Mrs. Dougherty, alluded to above, was found dead in the after cabin.

The steamboat United States, which was about five miles astern at the time of the accident, also bound to New-York, towed the wrecked vessel to the city, her officers, crew and passengers rendered all assistance. A corpulent man whose linen was marked M. P. was after her arrival found among the ruins. The whole number of passengers on board of the Ætna, amounted to twenty five. Captain Robinson, who was but slightly injured, did all in his power to aid the sufferers in this time of distress. His conduct is spoken of in high terms of praise.

The boat was under an easier pressure of steam than usual, her engine making but 18 strokes per minute—it commonly made 22 in the same space of time.

Mr. Mordecai C. Peters, son of Mr. Evan Peters, of No. 5 North Ninth street, is among the persons unfortunately killed by this sad and awful catastrophe.

Further particulars of the late melancholy catastrophe on board the Ætna; from the New York Statesman.

"The centre cabin, in which were all the ladies, was the chief scene of death. At the moment of the explosion, several of the male passengers were standing against the railing near the boat, along at the side, into which they sprung, lowered themselves into the water, and escaped without material injury, and from whence they saw the heads and arms of two or three of the females extended from the cabin windows, crying piteously for relief in the last agonies of life.

"It was supposed to be three or four minutes before the explosion spent its force, and nearly fifteen minutes before the steam had cleared away so as to admit of entering the cabin, where a scene of death and terror was presented which may be imagined, but cannot be described. The bulk-head of the cabin, chairs, tables, and the bodies of the dead and dying, were all driven into one mass at the extremity of the cabin. Capt. Robinson and Mr. Messerole first entered, the latter exclaiming, "my wife! my wife!" as he caught her, and ran upon deck, only in time for her to expire in his arms. He had been married but about six weeks, when his wife was thus torn from him, in the bloom of life and the springtime of hope.

"The four females of Mr. Furman's family, were taken to his house and buried from thence on Monday afternoon. The funeral ceremonies, which were peculiarly solemn and impressive, drew together many thousands of sympathizing friends and spectators. Rev. Mr. Baldwin made a brief address to the mourners and the audience, and offered a fervent prayer. The bodies were placed upon four hearses, and followed to the Presbyterian burying ground in Christie-street by an immense concourse, where they were all deposited in one grave. The circumstances of this melancholy dispensation in the family of Mr. Furman, are of a most striking character, fitted to impress deeply upon the minds of all, the uncertainty of human life. The flood of sorrow which has thus overwhelmed the husband, father and protector, brings to mind the rapid and and accumulated afflictions of Job; and all his patience, fortitude and resignation are required to bear up under this load of affliction."

"All the deceased left the city after 9 o'clock on Saturday, to attend the funeral in the afternoon, at Elizabethtown, of Mrs. Price, a niece of Mr. Furman. While they were at the house of mourning, an infant child of Mrs. Price closed its eyes forever, and was placed by the cold bosom of its mother, in the same coffin, and deposited in the same grave. Mr. Furman was indisposed, and the family were anxious to return the same evening. The hour when they were expected had gone by, and he was anxious about their safety, and revolving in his mind what could have detained them, when the messengers arrived to communicate to him the sad tidings, and were soon followed by the dead bodies of his wife, daughter, sister, and niece, who went from him in health in the morning, but who were now returned to tarry a few hours on their way to the tomb. Thus were six relations of one family consigned to the "narrow cell," to which we are all bound, within the space of twenty-four hours."

FROM HAYTI.—The New York Daily has received Haytien papers to the 18th April, from which it appears that instead of the flattering aspect which the affairs of that country seemed to be assuming, at the last intelligence, much apprehension now prevails concerning the intentions of France. It was lately announced, that political relations were shortly to be established between France and Hayti, and this assertion is again repeated, but is followed by this doubtful and alarming question: "Will they be friends or foes?"—This is the question, remarks the editor, which now very properly employs all the public attention, and which has undoubtedly been determined before this time in the Cabinet of the Thuilleries.

It appears from one of the papers, that in case of attack, it is intended that all except the soldiers, shall flee to the interior, where it is recommended that every man should make previous arrangements for the abode of his family.

The government seem to lose no courage at the prospect of a war with France, but on the contrary, to feel a double stimulus to active exertion. The whole coast was placed in a threatening military posture several months ago, when the first reports were circulated concerning the French fleet preparing at Brest. At the opening of the Chamber of Deputies on the first of April, the President stated, in an extemporaneous address, that the state of the country was very flattering, both with regard to commerce, finances, agriculture and the arts of life. With regard to its present military situation, it will not be forgotten that all the coast was placed in the strongest posture of resistance several months ago. In this state of things, if France should venture to undertake again the subjugation of the Island, she will find the garrisons doubly fortified, the store-houses well supplied with provisions, and a different description of enemies from those she has lately met in Spain.

The people seem to keep it constantly in mind that they fight for liberty.

"Our condition," remarks a paper, "enabled us to be victorious in the last war, and gave us the honor of being the first to conquer the troops of Napoleon, in the most brilliant period of his glory, and that too when we had no arms but despair!"

SCRAPS

From late European papers.

Discoveries in the Moon.—All our readers have heard of the "man in the moon," but he has never told us half as much of the state of affairs there, as has lately been divulged by a man *out of the moon*. One Professor Gruithuisen, of Munich, who with the aid of a telescope, has made out a superb colossal building, near the equator of the moon, with strait ramparts, that would defy the assaults of all the sons of earth. He has also found out sundry traces of cultivation in the moon, but does not state the quality or price of the lands, or whether they are sold on government account, at long credit, payable in uncurrent money, and take them back if you can't pay, according to the liberal custom in "this region"—but he states that the roads are regularly made, and, from the whole of his account, there can be but little doubt that a trip to the moon would be a fine jaunt for flying travellers.

Two families of great distinction and wealth at Paris, were overwhelmed with grief by the following circumstance: The son of one of them, who had himself a considerable income, fell desperately in love with an opera dancer, Mademoiselle Brecourt. The lovers, after being once intercepted, contrived to elope to Bordeaux, where they lived in the most extravagant style of expense, and exhausted ere long, all their means.—The young man addressed a rich aunt in Paris, by letter, imploring pecuniary relief. She promised him all that he could desire, if he would return to his friends and lead a regular life. In a short time, his sweetheart herself persuaded him to set out with her on his return; but when they got near to Paris, the idea of a separation became insupportable to both—they deliberately lighted chafing dishes filled with charcoal in their chamber and were found dead the next morning. This tragedy happened in the third week of March.

Captain Rock.—The London Monthly Magazine for March, states that among the literary novelties of the day, the memoirs of Captain Rock, the Irish Chieftain, with some account of his ancestors, are about to make their appearance, dictated by himself. His amanuensis is Mr. Moore, the poet.

Price of Race Horses.—During the last few years about two thousand pounds has been the maximum for the reputed best colt of the year. Five thousand guineas were offered and refused for the celebrated Smolensko, before he went to Epsom. In the Newmarket October meeting, 1805, a bay by Pipator sold for 15,000 guineas. A cheanut two year old colt by Benningborough, a bay two year old colt by Volunteer, and a brown three year old filly, Orange Girl by Sir Peter, sold for 15,000 guineas each. Lord Fitz William refused 3,000 guineas for Sir Paul, by Sir Peter, out of Pearl by Tandem. About half a century since, Lord Grosvenor offered Mr. Piggot 10,000 for Shark, as the horse was leading off the course at Newmarket, to be taken out of training. It was reported that O'Kelly refused nearly double the sum for his Eclipse, replying to the offer, that "all Bedford Level would not purchase Eclipse." To go half a century further back, a report has been handed down from father to son, that a Welsh sportsman offered the Duke of Devonshire, for Flying Childers, the horse's weight in crowns and half crowns, which the Noble Duke refused.

Antiquities.—There has been lately discovered in the Park of Col. Strutt, M. P. of Tirling Place, Essex, England, an earthen vessel containing between 2 and 3 hundred silver coins, in an excellent state of preservation, of the commencement of the fifth century.

France.—Paris papers received at Boston to the latter end of March, represent the ceremonies at the opening of the Chambers, as uncommonly splendid, and that the debates of the Deputies were as violent as ever. Only ten members appeared on the opposition benches, among whom were Benjamin Constant, Devaux, Thiars, Girardin, Cissimir Pirlar, and Foy. Talleyrand retained his place of Grand Chamberlain, and the old Marshals of Napoleon were renewing their homage to Louis 18th. Molitor, Bordesoulle, Guilleminot, and Damas, had taken their oaths and seats in the chamber of Peers. Among the bills introduced into the Chambers, was one to prove an indemnity to those emigrants who lost their estates in consequence of their attachment to royalty. The king appeared to be in sufficient health to attend to public business daily; and it was announced that our minister, Mr. Brown, had carried with him a letter from the President of the U. S. to Gen. La Fayette, inviting him to visit this country.

No particulars of the assassination of the Portuguese minister, the Marquis de Louie, had been received at Paris; but it was ascertained that the King had appointed the son of the deceased to the office of Lord of the Bed Chamber, held by his father when he was murdered.

Graphic Kaleidoscope.—An invention says the Washington Gazette, of great importance in the arts, and particularly in bank note engraving, has lately been perfected by Mr. William J. Stone, of Washington, by which an endless variety of figures can be produced, in a manner that we believe to be inimitable. We cannot give the reader a better idea of the peculiar powers of this machine, than to compare it to a Kaleidoscope, in forming combinations of the most beautiful figures that can be imagined. They are formed of one continued line, crossing and entangling themselves in the richest variety.

This apparatus is composed of two cylinders, on the surface of which levers are attached, with moveable fulcrums, and, as the cylinders pass and repass each other, they shift the fulcrums in the evolutions, which give motion to another lever of singular construction, and to which a chisel is attached for cutting the figure. Nothing that we are acquainted with, in the whole circle of the arts, presents such a formidable obstacle to forgery: and we are assured by the inventor himself, that no two machines of this description can ever produce the same work.

Here, then, it is probable, is the desideratum so long sought for by the Bank of England, and for which so tempting a premium has been offered.—The inventor, we are told, is so confident of the utility of his discovery, that he intends to repair to London, for the purpose of submitting it for inspection in that metropolis.

The editor of a southern paper charged with having, contrary to the established custom, taken compensation for announcing a death in his paper, in vindicating himself, assures his subscribers that "it will afford him pleasure at all times, to insert any notice of the kind gratis, and especially should it concern any of the patrons of his paper."

Weekly Compendium.

The Ship Caledonia of this port from Canton, discharged her cargo consisting of Teas, Silks, Cassia, &c. in the short space of two days and a half. We believe such expedition to be unprecedented. The vessel is of the largest class, being 400 tons in burthern.

Turn out.—The journeymen Carpenters of New York have turned out for higher wages. They get ten shillings per day, and we believe want eleven.

We learn that the proprietors of the Ætna have determined to abandon the high pressure engines, and to adopt those of the low pressure, as well in the Pennsylvania as the Ætna.

The roof of the jail in the borough of Norristown took fire on Friday last, by a spark from the chimney. No material damage was done.

On Friday week, snow fell at Boston, and there was a frost of considerable severity throughout the night.

Indiana Wine.—In the last season, the cultivators of the vine have had the most flattering success. At Vevay, Indiana, six persons alone manufactured 5500 gallons of wine.

A man, named Ebenezer Pearce, Jr. was lately found dead in the road, in the town of Amsterdam, in New York. He had drank a quart of cider brandy, and after going about a quarter of a mile fell with his face in the mud and water, and in that situation was suffocated.—A warning to drunkards.

A few days since, in the village of Brooklyn, L. I. a child was left tied in a chair, while the mother attended to her domestic concerns in the kitchen. On her return, she beheld with agony, that her little innocent had slipped down in such a manner as to be caught by the neck. It was entirely dead.

By the arrival of the brig Cyprus, Capt. Chaddock, at Boston, we learn, that a French frigate arrived at Gibraltar on the 2d of April, from Algiers, with all the Spanish prisoners taken by the Algerines, the difference between the Spaniards and Algerines having been settled. The Algerines had taken all their vessels of any consequence into shoal water and stripped them.

Illinois Wolves.—A letter from Illinois says: "I have just returned from a wolf hunt.—We found a wolf's den, and caught six young ones, two of which I am raising. The Indians frequently employ wolves in hunting, instead of dogs. You may smile at our amusements, but we have nothing better, and habit renders them pleasant."

On the 4th April, part of the town of Tampico, was destroyed by fire, caused by design, which created considerable confusion among the inhabitants.

EXPLOSION.—The Powder Mill in Southwick, (Mass.) owned by Major Laflin, blew up on Tuesday last, Mr. Lucian Campbell, recently from New York, lost his life by the explosion. No other person was in the mill.

The damage done by the late fire at Harper's Ferry, has been greatly overrated. Instead of fifty or a hundred thousand dollars as reported, the loss does not exceed five or ten thousand.

American Library in London.—Mr. Miller, a celebrated Bookseller in London has opened a subscription library for American Books and Newspapers; and in his elegant room may be seen the various current productions of the press of our country.

A resolution passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday, to adjourn the present session of Congress on Thursday, 27th inst.

The Boston Palladium says, that, by letters received from Mexico of the last of March, undoubted information has been received that American property to the amount of nearly one million of dollars was lying in that city in specie, waiting for a proper convoy or protection to come down to the port of Alvarado, to be embarked for this country.

Died in Watertown, Connecticut, on the 29th ultimo, Nathaniel Woodward, aged 94, grandfather to T. S. Woodward, Editor of the Connecticut Herald. Mr. Woodward was the eldest of eight brothers, whose united ages amounted to upwards of 600 years. No death occurred in the family for a period of 70 years!

The schooner Boston, Captain Freeman has arrived at New Haven, Conn. from Bonaires, with a cargo of *Jack-asses*.

The person at Washington who claims to be the son of Louis XVI. calls himself Charles X. King of France, and not Louis XVII. as has been stated.

Steam Boats.—The Cincinnati Gazette has published a list of Steam Boats employed on the Western waters since the year 1812. The whole number is *one hundred and thirty*, of which 23 have been *sunk*, and 4 *burnt*.

Kentucky Lands.—The Legislature of this State passed an act at their last session, subjecting to forfeiture all lands of residents and non-residents, if not cultivated and improved before the first of August, 1825.

The Rev. Mr. Hogan has left Charleston, S. C. for Jamaica, but expects to return again in a few days.

The Bel-Air (Md.) paper of Monday says, that complaints are making in some parts of Harford county, of the ravages of the Hessian fly. Many fields of wheat are already said to be destroyed, and that the fly is progressing in the work of destruction.

John Wales, Esq. has been elected President of the bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, in the place of John Torbit, Esq. resigned.

A living *Calf*, a few weeks old, was exhibited in Norristown, (Pa.) last week, having *six legs!!*

Counterfeit five dollar bills of the Franklin Bank, city of New York, are in circulation, of the check letter C., drawn payable to William Underhill, and dated Nov. 25, 1823. The engraving and paper are excellent, the filling up exceedingly well done, the signatures perhaps rather too well executed.

Gov. Cass, of Michigan Territory, has issued his proclamation calling the first meeting of the Legislative Council of that Territory, chosen under the act of Congress of the last session. The meeting is to be held at Detroit, on the first Monday in June.

William Paradise, living in Cambridge County, Md. while correcting his son, aged about 17 years, was so incensed at his attempting to make his escape, that he seized a gun which was at hand, and shot him, so that he expired in about fifteen minutes.

DUELLING.—A Duel was fought in New Orleans, some time since, between a *Sexton* of one of the burying grounds, and an assistant *grave-digger*. The latter received a fleah wound in the thigh upon the first fire, but not fancying that entirely satisfactory, they took another round, in which the gentleman received a shot in the thigh bone, which proved a *quietus*. The affair originated in a dispute upon the very important matter of *grave-digging*.

The vessel which was upset a few days since near Boston Light, and all on board perished, was the schooner Superior, Kelly, of Milton, from Boston for Penobscot Bay. She had on board the captain, two men and a boy.

The Honorable John Randolph, of Roanoke, arrived at New York on Saturday last, from the City of Washington, and sailed on Sunday in the packet ship Nestor, for Liverpool.

Gen. Beverly Daniel, has been re-appointed by the President of the United States, Marshal of the District of North Carolina, for the ensuing four years. He is said to have held the office for a longer period than any other Marshal in the union; this being his fifth appointment.

Remarkable adventure of a Partridge.—On Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. a Partridge flew into the house of Mr. James Fuller, of Dover, (Vt.) The partridge was caught by his children, and carried into the door-yard for the purpose of playing with it; and after some time it eluded their grasp, and what is strange to tell, instead of flying to the woods, it again entered the house by a small aperture, and remained unobserved for 24 hours—when, of its own accord, it made an assault upon a large looking glass, and actually succeeded in going directly through the frame, and broke the glass into eighty-eight pieces.—The glass cost eight dollars and seventy five cents.

A Religious Maniac.—Israel Ruland, of Brookhaven, L. I. who has been sometimes labouring under what is called a concern of mind, on the night of the 5th inst. awoke his wife, and very deliberately told her, that it had been revealed to him, that he must destroy his family, and as deliberately rose for the purpose; but the wife not believing in the revelation, took her departure for some of the neighbours, who having collected, they returned to the house, where they found the oldest child, about 8 years old, lying on the door step, where R. had taken it by its heels and dashed its brains out—it lived nearly an hour. He likewise had broken the skull of another child about four yeyrs old, belonging to a woman in the house—it is said it cannot live. R. was secured before he could further fulfil his *bloody resolution*.

The Small Pox has been completely eradicated in Denmark, and almost so in Prussia, by vaccination. In the former, the means of prevention are more decisive than any where else:—no individual being allowed church confirmation, admitted to any school, bound apprentice to any trade, or married, who has not been vaccinated or previously had the small pox. Does not the wide spread existence of this dangerous and loathsome disease admonish us that some legislative measures ought to be adopted in our country?

Illinois Justices.—It has lately been stated that every fortieth man in Vermont is a Justice of the Peace. A letter from Illinois says they far outstrip their Vermont friends in the number of Peace makers. The last Legislature appointed sixteen Justices of the Peace for one county, which, with those previously in commission make, on an average, one justice of the peace to every eighteen persons, over the age of 21 years.

Religious Toleration.—The Academical Faculty and Board of Trustees of the Transylvania University, Kentucky, have unanimously adopted a new plan of instruction. The Ministers of every religious denomination are invited, by a regulation of the University, to preach in turn, in the Chapel belonging to it, during the Academical session.—In the list are included Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, and every other denomination of Christians.

A Lover's Leap.—Last Sunday week, a man supposed to be late from Ireland, stopped at Point Claire, in the neighbourhood of Montreal. He appeared much dejected, and told the landlady that he was troubled in his mind in consequence of having been disappointed in obtaining a young girl as his wife, whose parents refused their consent to the union, which he observed would deprive him of his senses. At St. Ann's he was found in the Church by the beadle, who kept him in custody after the service on Sunday, when he was discharged. On Monday he departed from the house of one St. Luc, and proceeded to the river and in presence of several persons plunged in head foremost and notwithstanding the exertions almost immediately made to save him he was drowned.

Lusus Naturæ.—A black woman in Virginia, has given birth to a twin child, or rather a monster, of the following description. It has two necks and heads, of a perfectly natural appearance, with all the features of the face complete, and as large as those of children usually are at birth. From the shoulders down they are united, having but two natural arms and as many legs; with a double arm arising a little below the place, at which the two necks unite to form the shoulders, and terminating at the extremity in a hand having seven fingures. The sternum has a double appearance, though two distinct ones cannot be felt. It has two spines; well marked at their upper extremities, but less distinct at their lower ones. It has a third leg coming off opposite the two natural ones. This is not double any where except the foot which has seven toes; five coming out in the usual manner and two arising from the top of the foot. These facts are stated in the Richmond Enquirer.

Brazils.—Three Portuguese frigates left Port Praya on the 25th March last, for Angola, with a new governor, and 1500 troops, in order to enforce a return to the present order of things in Portugal; but if it were determined to resist this attempt, it was believed that double this force would be required to subdue Angola and Bengalla, these places being well fortified, and the forts completely commanding the harbor.

Collins, the celebrated counterfeiter in North Carolina, who has so often evaded the claims of justice, has at last been tried and convicted of making counterfeit dollars. The Fayetteville Observer says:—"His moulds, which were of steel, and very ingeniously made, together with a quantity of counterfeit coin, finished, half finished and rough, were exhibited on the trial. The sentence of the court we do not precisely recollect, but it consisted of fine, imprisonment and whipping.—He is now in jail, with his distinguished coadjutor, Twitty, who was convicted at a former term of a like offence."

The frail fair one, (says the Delaware Watchman,) an account of whose adventures in the Drug Stores in Philadelphia, appeared in our last, resides at a village on the Jersey side of the Delaware, not fifty miles above the City. She is respectably connected, but is one of that infatuated class of beings called Opium Eaters. She has acknowledged, and the declaration is credited by a Medical Gentleman who has conversed with her, that she every day eats on an average from thirty to forty grains of Opium.

COMBAT.—At Mobile, on Friday, (26th ult.) an Alligator, eleven feet six inches in length, was sleeping upon his post, a short distance above Liverpool wharf, when two men in a Perogue, rowed up and gave him a tap, he instantly resisted the approach, opening his ponderous jaws, he seized the canoe by the bow, and took a considerable piece therefrom. Another and more fortunate blow with an axe, during the combat, laid him lifeless.

About seven years ago, says the New York Mercantile Advertiser, a man named Mackie, who resided in this city and sustained a reputable character, went abroad, and until about three months since had never been heard of by his wife and friends, who very naturally concluded he must have died. In the mean time she with her friends removed to Cincinnati, where Mackie at the last mentioned dates made his appearance, telling his amiable wife that he had been imprisoned in South America and had no means of conveying the intelligence to her; that he had at length been liberated, and returned with a little money; and that he had resolved to settle at Poughkeepsie in this state. As they had formerly lived happily together, Mrs. M. without any hesitation acquiesced in his arrangements, packed up his moveables, including money, some silver ware, &c. and came with him to this city, where they took board for a few days. Mackie then told his wife that he had

engaged a passage in a sloop for Poughkeepsie, brought a cart and took every article she possessed in the world, except the clothes she had on, and put them on board the brig Belvidere, in which he embarked for Mobile, leaving her entirely destitute among strangers. Fortunately the course he had taken was ascertained, and a humane gentleman immediately instructed his friends at Mobile to obtain redress of Mackie on his arrival at that place. From this gentleman we received the following note on Saturday, after the arrival of the southern mail.

"It gives me heartfelt pleasure to state that my friends at Mobile caught the villain and got all the goods, and will soon reship them to this city, where the unfortunate woman may obtain them."

Advertising for a Wife.—The following, says the New York National Advocate is from a Philadelphia paper, and, from the number of the dwelling, we presume it is no hoax:—

"Wanted immediately, a young Lady, of the following description, (as a wife)—with about $2,000 as a patrimony, sweet temper, spend little, be a good housewife, and born in America: and as I am not more than 25 years of age, I hope it will not be difficult to find a good wife.

N. B. I take my dwelling in South Second-street, No. 273. Any lady that answers the above description will please to leave her card."

The caption is the best part—"Wanted *immediately*"—and if the advertiser had not put in parenthesis (as a wife,) we should have supposed that he wanted her to knit stockings and darn night caps. The requisites can be had, excepting the exact $2 000, which patrimony is rather scarce; but if that sum in stock will do, an application to our Wall street neighbours will be sufficient.

HYMENEAL PUFF.

We extract the following announciation of a marriage from the Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

"Married on the evening of the 20th inst. in a select and highly respectable party, at the house of Benjamin Kite, jun. Philadelphia, by Alderman Milner, *Richard Mather Jones*, the personal friend and companion of Joseph Lancaster, founder of the Lancasterian System, to *Elizabeth*, his only child and amiable accomplished daughter.—The solemnity which marked this occasion, seemed something like the silence and the peace which must have reigned in Eden on the day of man's happiness, when the roses of Paradise were blooming and blushing in beauty around him."

Forgery and Perjury.—A peculiar case was tried at the Superior Court, in Amherst, N. H. last week. It was an appeal from the decree of the Judge of Probate on a will, and involved not only much property, but, as the Amherst Cabinet says, what is infinitely more valuable, the character of the parties and witnesses. The will had been proved by the Probate Court, both in Middlesex County, in this State, and in New Hampshire, and it is now alleged to have been originally forged and its probate obtained by the detestable crime of perjury. One of the witnesses, after having sworn in the Probate Court to the validity of the will, now swears it to have been, from the beginning, a vile and wicked system of fraud, forgery and perjury. Two others attempted to maintain the validity of the will by their oaths. The Chief Justice, in charging the jury, deprecated the wickedness and depravity brought to light by the trial. The jury found a verdict against the validity of the will; so that the executor and three witnesses to the will stand guilty of gross fraud, forgery and perjury.

Colonel William Nichols, a member of the Parliament of Upper Canada, after dining at the house of a friend at Fort George, started to return in a wagon to his own residence above Queenstown.—The night was extremely dark, and when Mr. Nichols had descended the height just above Queenstown, where the road takes a sudden turn on the brink of one of the most awful precipices on the Niagara River, his horse, instead of turning to the right and following the road, went strait forward to the precipice, when, horrible to relate! Mr. Nichols, his horse and wagon were all precipitated headlong down the awful steep, a distance in the whole of about *three hundred* feet. It is needless to add that Mr. Nichols was killed instantly; his horse shared his fate, and the wagon was literally dashed to atoms.

Murder.—On the afternoon of last Tuesday week, Mr. Oliver Harper, of Windsor, in the county of Broome, New York, was robbed and murdered on the public road, between Mount Pleasant and Owasago. Mr. Harper had been down the Delaware river to Philadelphia, with a large quantity of lumber, and was returning with a considerable sum of money in his possession. He had arrived within eight or ten miles of his home, when he was shot down, and robbed by some person unknown. The deceased was a son of George Harper, Esq. and about 40 years of age. No circumstances have transpired to fix suspicion upon any one.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Gridley Farm, as it is called, in the vicinity of the Military Academy at West Point, has been purchased by the U. States, for $10 000, the amount appropriated by congress. Possession is to be taken in this month, when the house which has long been occupied as a tavern, to the prejudice and injury of the Academy, will be converted into a hospital. The house stands in an eligible situation, upon the bank of the Hudson, with an extensive view of the river and mountains. It is sufficiently remote from the noise and bustle of the parade, to conduce to the quiet and comfort of the sick, for whose accommodation it is intended.

The purchase includes Fort Putnam, which is one of the finest ruins in the country, and ought to be preserved in its present state, as a memorial of revolutionary events, and as adding much to the picturesque scenery of West Point. It extends the jurisdiction of the United States over all the plain embraced by the amphitheatre of mountains, on the west side of the river at this place.

Great preparations are making for the approaching examination, which will commence on the first Monday in June, and continue three weeks. An unusual number of Strangers may be expected, as the institution is annually becoming more popular, and attracting a greater share of public attention. The perfect system of discipline which has been enforced; the ability with which all its departments are filled; and the extent to which the scientific attainments of the cadets are carried, have rendered it the first school of the kind in the world.

CRUELTY TO SLAVES.

Mr Buxton, in his speech on negro slavery, in the British House of Commons, stated that a single West India newspaper, contained upwards of five hundred cases of negroes advertised, who had been stamped with a hot iron. He noticed the following cases:

Alice, marked J. B. and having scars on the back from flogging—Robert, marked C. G and having marks of flogging on his shoulders—Sarah, marked G F G. on the right breast, with marks of flogging on her back—Betsey, marked I. D. on the right shoulder, and S. A. O. cut plain on her breast—Peter, marked with a cowiron—one man had the following letters on his breast, A. G. S E. P. O N. P I L M. It is a common practice to stamp on the negroes, with a hot iron, the initials of the names and estates of their owners.

A man by the name of Dickerson has been detected, near Charleston, S. C in robbing the mail. It appears that he had obtained four letters out of the mail at Manchester, an intermediate Post Office between the above city and Camden. Another person named Joel Gibbs was concerned with him in this transaction, and received $120 as his share of the booty. Dickerson has been arrested.

Susquehanna Trade.—In the course of the present Spring, there have descended to Port Deposit, through the Susquehanna Canal, three hundred and thirty-eight ARKS and five hundred and nine RAFTS—exclusive of a great number which passed down the bed of the river. These arks and rafts were laden with the rich and varied produce of the Susquehanna country.

From the National Intelligencer of Wednesday.

The day on which the present Session of Congress is to close, may be considered as fixed by yesterday's vote of the House of Representatives, for the 27th instant, in which, it is presumed, the Senate will concur.

This determination has been taken, after ascertaining that the Messenger of the House of Representatives, who has been despatched with a summons to Mr. Edwards, late Senator from Illinois, did not leave Louisville for Edwardsville, before the afternoon of the 4 h instant, and that his return, therefore, could not reasonably be expected before some time in June. The committee of investigation on this subject are expected to make a report within a day or two; and the decision of the House of Representatives to adjourn, after sending for Mr. Edwards, without waiting for his arrival, seems to indicate the belief that his presence would not throw any additional light on the subject of the charges which he has preferred against Mr. Crawford.

Mr. John Randolph, of Roanoke, sailed from New-York for Liverpool, on Sunday morning last, in the packet ship Nestor. He reached New York on Sunday morning. Had he taken the line, instead of the one he did, he might have been by this time on his journey to "that bourne whence no traveller returns." It is impossible to read the account of the horrid disaster which occurred, that very evening, to the Steam Boat in the Citizens' Line, without shuddering at the thought how nearly the fate of the miserable victims of that tragedy may have been that of one's self, or of near and dear friends and connections.

The Portico of the Capitol.—This work was commenced last Session on the East Front of the Building, of which it is to form a material feature. The columns which are to be comprised in the design, twenty-four in number, are, it is understood, to be hewn, each of an entire block of stone. One of them, on which the workmen are now engaged, in front of the Capitol, is twenty four long, and upwards of three feet in diameter. This astonishing block of freestone was procured on the bank of the Potomac, and brought to the Navy Yard by water, from whence it was dragged to its present situation, by a large number of men, on a strong carriage, constructed for the purpose.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, May 22, 1824.

The person who has heretofore served our subscribers in the extreme northern section of the city, has not, owing to occasional indisposition, been able, for these four weeks past, to give that general satisfaction in the delivery of his papers, that we should like *all* our patrons to receive.—We have, therefore, found it necessary to engage another carrier, who, we have reason to believe, will fulfil his engagements with punctuality. We regret that there should be any occasion for changing the persons who distribute our papers, but this does not depend so much on us as on the uncertainty there is in employing those who we cannot be confident will, at all times, meet the expectations which their recommendations lead us to frame. We are desirous of having the paper delivered in seasonable time, and take active measures to accomplish this aim, but in some respects have failed, from the causes already assigned. It is our determination, however, to continue our exertions until they are accomplished to our satisfaction, and that of our patrons; whom we respectfully solicit to extend to us their indulgence for a time. In case any of our friends may still be neglected, we beg they will let us know, that the remedy may be applied as soon as possible.

Mr. Louis Persico and Mr. Causicci, both eminent artists from Italy, are now engaged, in the city of New York, in executing an Equestrian Statue of Washington, the immortal hero and statesman. This great work has so far progressed, that it is contemplated that it will be ready to be exhibited for public inspection in the course of two or three weeks. The patriotic State of New York has appropriated seventy thousand dollars to defray the expenses of this splendid undertaking.

FINLEY'S ATLAS.

Mr. Finley, of this city, has recently published a General Atlas, containing sixty maps, of a convenient size for common use. It includes among other maps, one of each of the States in the Union, neatly drawn on a scale to suit the size of the sheet. About half of the maps relate to the American continent and the rest to the other parts of the globe. They are apparently carefully drawn from the best authorities, and are executed in a very neat style. The Atlas is a great improvement upon those published in this country, heretofore in use, and we hope that the publisher will meet with such a patronage, as will amply reward him for the expense he has incurred in making this useful addition to the means of information.

SLAVE TRADE.

This disgraceful traffic is still continued, notwithstanding the exertions of the U. States and Great Britain to suppress it. It is stated that a vessel arrived at Matanzas in the last week of April, from Africa, with ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY SLAVES ON BOARD.

Illinois.—Letters from Illinois state that party spirit runs very high in that state, with respect to a Convention for the purpose of introducing slavery. It is said that both parties are equally confident of success. Such is the feeling, that the ordinary intercourse between families who are divided upon this question, is interrupted.

A letter from Washington, says that "the Tariff Bill will become a law, I have now no doubt. It is, after all, nothing but a revenue bill, most unskilfully arranged; and will please neither side.—It will neither answer the expectations of those in favor of the Tariff, and who have spared no labour nor expense to secure it success, nor will it gratify those opposed to it. It is at best the crude production of a coarse bungler, neither creditable to its friends, nor will it be profitable to the nation."

Extract of a letter, dated Washington, May 19, 1824.

"The long contested tariff bill has finally passed both houses, and wants only the signature of the President to become a law. The joint committee of conference reported their compromise and agreement upon the two disputed items, and after an ineffectual attempt to call the house, twelve o'clock was assigned for the consideration of the report, when Mr. Forsyth moved an indefinite postponement of the bill and amendments. This was disagreed to, yeas 70, nays 120. The question then recurred upon agreeing to the report of the committee of conference, which was agreed to by an increased majority, 126 to 63.

Thus is terminated this long contested and disagreeable question. There are few members who have witnessed this contest, who wish to see another tariff bill discussed in congress. Some modification of particular branches may hereafter take place, but it will be long, very long, before another general bill of this kind will be introduced into congress. The remainder of the day was taken up in discussing the road bill.

The senate have agreed to adjourn on the 27th instant.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

This great work is going forward rapidly.—There are at present five or six hundred hands engaged at work—they all appear healthy and in high spirits. A considerable number of mechanics are employed in erecting boarding houses for the reception of more hands; and it is expected that in a short time the number of workmen will amount to twelve or fifteen hundred.

The revenue arising from the New-York Canals already promises to be immense. The Collector at Albany has taken upwards of seven thousand dollars for toll in a single week. In one instance a single boat paid 200 dollars. From 40 to 60 boats pass the lock at Albany daily. On Saturday afternoon last, more than one hundred flags were flying at the Albany docks, from boats that had descended the western canal, with the rich products of the interior.

The Treasurer appointed to receive donations for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at New Castle, acknowledges the receipt of $150 from the Hon. James D'Wolfe, of the Senate of the U. S. from Rhode Island, and $100 from Saul Alley, Esq. of the city of New-York.

The season.—Some of our oldest inhabitants do not recollect of a season so backward as this has been. It is now the middle of May, and the cold is so severe that it is necessary to keep up fires in our parlours, and vegetation has received a very serious check by the prevalence of the north winds. It is stated in the Salem Observer, that on Friday week, the air at that place was filled with falling snow flakes, and that the sky exhibited the wildness and sternness of March weather. Letters recently from New Orleans, state that similar unseasonable weather was prevailing there in the middle of April.

STEAM BOAT.—The repeated accidents that have occurred of late on board several Steam Boats, by the bursting of their boilers should call the attention of our men of science, to prevent the danger, if possible. The invention of Mr. Hawkins, at this time has become doubly interesting and as he and his partner Mr. Plantou, have a model of their patent in operation, on the Delaware at present, where its utility can be tested, we hope the engine will receive such investigation, as the assumed importance of the discovery imperatively demands. On Sunday last the *model* started from Kensington, at about 11 o'clock, and going down the Delaware, entered the mouth of the Schuylkill, and arrived at Fairmount Dam, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a distance of upwards of twenty miles. The engine by which the boat was impelled, is but three feet in length, two feet wide furnace and all, and no boiler attached to it. A large number of the citizens who had walked out to Fair Mount, were delighted with the novelty of the spectacle.

Persons who may be desirous of witnessing this ingenious and scientific model, will have an opportunity, both to-day and to-morrow, as it will be in operation between 11 o'clock and 3, on the Delaware, and lay near Market street wharf.

COUNTERFEIT EASTON, (Pa.) NOTES.

Two men, in a gig, were out in Germantown, offering Ten Dollar Notes of the Easton Bank; which are counterfeit. One of the men was of middle stature, and had sandy whiskers, and called himself John How. The perplexities which usually attend prosecution, deterred persons from arresting them.

The notes are quite new—have the steel dies of Fairman & Co—look well, particularly the signatures; but they may be infallibly detected by noticing the horizontal lines which cross the 10 on the left hand of the note. Those lines, like the ten dollar counterfeits, formerly of the Bank of Philadelphia, are *elevated* at the right end. The vignette is coarsely engraved in the drapery of the female figure.

Mr. Biddle Reeves was drowned in the River Delaware, on the afternoon of the 11th inst. It appears Mr. Reeves and two other persons, were returning from the Philadelphia market in a small boat towed by a Sloop, which was struck by another Sloop bearing down the river, and Mr. Reeves thrown out and unfortunately drowned.

COMMUNICATION.

VAUXHALL GARDEN.

All other cities of the civilized world afford liberal aid to their Public Gardens but Philadelphia. The citizens of New York and Boston are, and long have been, munificent supporters of all such establishments for recreation and amusement. If those citizens, possessing no greater claim to morality and decorum than ours (this house of "brotherly love") will patronize well conducted places of public resort, then why should not we?

We believe that one obstacle has been, the idea that such places are not visited in Europe, by respectable females—that is not the fact. In France and Great Britain,* their Public Gardens are places of fashionable general resort by the most respectable classes of society in those countries.

If we regard the best writers upon practical morality, we shall find that they recommend the society of virtuous females as the best guard upon the other sex—and on this account Public Gardens should be encouraged, for they supercede those of a more private and more vicious nature, and afford pleasant and healthful exercise. The assurances of the proprietor have announced to the public, that nothing repugnant to the delicacy of either sex, or to the entire respectability of the Garden shall be suffered to occur. Then may we not without presumption, fairly and feely invite the *Ladies* and *Gentlemen* of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, as well as *strangers* to make repeated visits to VAUXHALL GARDEN, where refreshments of the season, and, sometimes, *splendid* entertainments can be enjoyed "without fear, reproach, or censure."

* Vauxhall and Ranelagh.

The proprietors of the Union Line of Steamboats between New York and this city, state for the information and satisfaction of travellers, that all four of their boats, viz: the Bellona, Thistle, Franklin, and Philadelphia, are propelled by low pressure steam engines.

It is rumoured in the Canada papers, that it was the intention of His Majesty's Ministers to submit to Parliament a Union of all the British Provinces in North America, and to place at their head a Royal Duke as Viceroy. This project, is a substitute for the Union of the Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada, which, notwithstanding all that had been said to the contrary, was not thought of being revived by Ministers up to the end of March.

GREEN ROOM INTELLIGENCE.

The Chesnut street Theatre closed for the season, which has been distinguished for its unusual length, on Wednesday night. We have not understood whether it has been as profitable as might have been expected from the talent engaged: but are led to conclude, considering the state of the times, that the Managers have no reason to complain of a want of patronage. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Conway have been performing together for the last few nights, with considerable success.—The critics here do not give the latter as much praise for his superior performance as he has received at New-York; though we believe the panegyrics heaped upon him there were rather overrated.

The Tivoli Theatre has been recently refurnished in a superior style, and opened this week under flattering auspices. The management of the establishment belongs to Mr. Charles Porter. Several performers of merit are engaged.

The benefits have commenced at Charleston; Booth, Hilson and Mrs. Duff have been starring it at Baltimore for the last fortnight.

The Circus has closed at Boston, and opened at New York. Mr. Cowell has the superintendance of this concern; and has been very successful in the selection of his pieces. He is spoken of in terms of high approbation in the Boston papers.

Mr. Pearman has closed his engagements in this country, and expects to leave New York shortly for England. Maywood, a favourite performer at the Park Theatre, has taken his farewell benefit, preparatory to his sailing for Ireland. Mrs. Holman has left the stage.

The Chatham Garden Theatre, New York, commenced anew their operations for the season on Monday night, to a crowded audience. The play was the Soldier's Daughter. The prize address was spoken by our old favourite Mrs. Entwisle, who has returned from her excursion to England. Mr and Mrs. Burke, and Mr. and Mrs. Wallack, are engaged in this company, as is Mr. Barrett, formerly of the Philadelphia Theatre.

Alexander Cuthill, Esq. Comedian, died lately in Scotland, at the advanced age of 78 years.—He was born near Falkirk, on the day of the great battle there. He was bred a cabinet maker, and worked successfully at his business for several years. At length he took to the stage, and rose in that profession till he became Manager of nearly the whole of the Provincial Theatres in the North of England—and brought forward several distinguished persons, among them the late Mr. Cooke. But he was at last reduced to extreme poverty—and for 15 years he was scarcely ever in bed. He had an uncommon memory, and could repeat nearly the whole of the Scriptures.

A company of French comedians are performing in Ireland to crowded audiences. Madame Catalini is amusing John Bull in singing God Save the King and Rule Britannia on the London stage.

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

May 16. Brigs Lima Irvin from Buenos Ayres, via Havana, 17 days—Sugar, Molasses, &c.; Express, Day, 21 days from Alvarado, 21 days from Alvarado.

17. Schr. Mexican, Dawson, 21 days from Alvarado.

18. Barque Carragon, Smith, 58 days from New Castle, (Eng.) Coal, Crates, &c.; ship Rebecca Sims, Brewton, Liverpool, 40 days

19. Schr. Constitution, Stanley, 12 days from St. Andrews—Plaister, &c.

CLEARED,

May 17. Ship Georgia Packet, Baker, Charleston.

18. Ship Tuscarora, Scott, Liverpool; Brig Roth, Tear, Laguira; schr. Sharon, Israel, Alvarado.

20. Brigs Decatur, Campbell, Matanzas; Export, Titcomb, Halifax; Lydia & Mary, Burns, Beauvias; schr. Elizabeth, Bucklee, Laguira.

MARRIED,

On Friday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. King, Mr. WILLIAM DIXEY, to Miss CATHARINE GOLDSMIF, both of this city.

On the evening of the 16th inst by the Rev. Mr. Kneeland, Mr. JAMES GREEN, to Miss ISABELLA THOMPSON.

On the evening of the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kneeland, Mr. BENJAMIN CHESNUT, to Miss LYDIA FOWLER, all of this city.

On Thursday evening the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. James Montgomery, Mr. LYNFORD LARDNER of Philadelphia county to Miss ELIZABETH A. WILMER, daughter of James Wilmer, Esq. of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 19th inst. at Bordentown, N. J. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, JOHN KEATING Jun. to Miss ELIZABETH S. daughter of Joseph Hopkinson Esq. of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 18th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Janeway, WILLIAM F. GRIFFITH, to REBECCA HOBART, daughter of Robert Smith, Esq. all of this city.

On the 19th inst. by Elder Frederick Postmer, Mr. WILLIAM BISNER, to Miss ELIZABETH YOMAN, all of this city.

On the 12th inst. at Wilmington, (Del.) by the Rev. Dr. Kenny, IRVINE SHUBRICK, of South Carolina, to Miss JULIA SOPHIA DU PONT, daughter of Victor Dupont, Esq.

DIED,

On Friday morning, the 21st instant, Mr. ANTHONY JAQUETTE, son of Thomas Jaquette.

On Friday afternoon, Mr. JAMES FOSTER, in the 40th year of his age.

On Wednesday, the 19th inst. Mrs. SARAH ROBBINS, in the 60th year of her age.

On Tuesday morning, in the 40th year of her age, Mrs. JANE HEAZLITT, consort of Mr. John Heazlitt.

On Tuesday morning, the 18th inst. CAROLINE, daughter of Henry Smith, (Cooper,) in the 13th year of her age.

On Monday morning, the 17th inst. Mr. SAMUEL B. CONNER, of this city.

On Monday morning, the 17th inst. D. W. DANHAM, formerly of Boston, aged 31.

On Tuesday, the 11th inst. Mrs. ANN O'CONNER, relict of the late John O'Conner, aged 76.

On Saturday, the 15th inst. in the 79th year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM LYKES.

On Sunday morning, Mr. JAMES D. BRADIN, in the 33d year of his age.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	39	37	76
In New-York,	43	30	73

The deaths in this city last week were 76; among which were, 9 by consumption, 8 by typhus fever, and 4 small pox.

In New-York, there were 19 deaths by Small Pox! and 12 by consumption.

Short-hand, or Stenography.

THE *art* of Short-hand was known by most of the ancient and civilized nations. The Egyptians, who were early distinguished for their learning, were familiar with the delineation of words by Hieroglyphics, as were the Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans. The Jews were particularly fond of abbreviating words by arbitrary characters. Plutarch tells us, in his life of Cato, that the celebrated speech of that patriot relative to the Catalian conspiracy was preserved in Short-hand.

Various instances might be referred to in ancient history to prove it has been of the *greatest* importance, even when it was in the most *imperfect* state, and understood *only* by its inventors.

The subscriber proposes *teaching* a system which is *simple, amusing* and *easily* acquired by any person of common capacity, and by attending six lessons, (one hour each.)—Gentlemen wishing to improve themselves in this invaluable art, will please call soon, and enter their names, as the class will be limited to ten, which will commence as soon as it is complete.

TERMS.—Two dollars for the six lessons, which is to be paid in advance.

Private lessons will be given to either ladies or gentlemen at their dwellings, or at the subscriber's residence in any branch of English Education, on moderate terms.

T. T. ASPELL,
No. 62 North Fourth street.

may 15—3t*

Thirteenth Annual Exhibition.

The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts opened on Monday, the 17th inst. To continue open six weeks. Admittance 25 cents.

Second Edition.

"Baltimore, Thursday, 2 o'clock, P. M.

"This moment the *shot tower* in this city is on fire. It was caused, it is supposed, by the running over of the hot lead. It presents a spectacle awfully grand."

The packet ship John Wells, Capt. Harris, has arrived at New York, in 42 days from Liverpool, bringing papers to the 8th of April; which, however, contain no matters of importance.

Affairs are not quiet in Ireland. Many outrages have lately been committed in Cork and Kilkenny counties, and two men have been burnt alive in Wexford. The Marquis of Wellesley was on a tour through Limerick and Cork.

The news from Greece is to the 3d of March, which, though but a few days later than previous advices, is nevertheless interesting, inasmuch as it assures us of the continued tide of success which attends the Greek arms.

It appears that Lord Byron was at Tripolitza, and had restored harmony among the Peloponesian Chiefs, and had succeeded in making the Legislature and Executive Government, combine their efforts, to ensure the ultimate triumph of their country.

There were some reports of a serious commotion having occurred at Madrid, and fresh troubles in Catalonia, particularly in Barcelona, where the Constitutionalists are numerous, were spoken of.

The celebrated Boustan, the faithful Mameluke of Bonaparte, has arrived in London, decorated as is his invariable practice, with the superb suit of arms, pistol, sabre and carbine, presented to him by Napoleon.

M. Blaquiere, who has travelled through the principal towns of England, for the purpose of forming committees of aid in favor of the Greeks, is about to embark, and proceed directly to Zante. Mr. Blaquiere, in the name of his coparriot the Philhellenes, bears to the Greek Government the sum of £22,000 sterling.

Mr. Brown, the ambassador of the United States, arrived in Paris on the 1st, with his lady.

FORTUNE'S HOME FOREVER!

GOLDEN MOMENTS.

NEXT Thursday, (the 27th inst.) and another Class of the Brilliant and Popular UNION CANAL LOTTERY, on the New Series plan, will be determined, when Prizes amounting to

$31,920

Will be distributed among the holders of Tickets. The drawing of three Numbers will determine the scheme, and the whole be effected in Five Minutes.

The public will bear in mind, that this Lottery is granted for the object and improvement of INTERNAL NAVIGATION, and it behoves every individual to come liberally forward, and by the purchase of a ticket or share, aid in facilitating this grand and important undertaking—their venture may be the simple means of placing them for life—the chances at least are considerably in their favour. Wealth will flow in abundance from the wheels of the Lottery, as well as from the operations of the Canal.

Whole Tickets, 5 dollars; Halves, 2 50; Quarters, 1 25; Eighths, 62 1-2 cts.

The packages in this Lottery are very favourable for adventurers, independent of the sum they must necessarily draw (31 dollars 92 cents,) nearly one in every three will draw over this sum; thus affording seven chances for the capital prizes, at less risk than any of the preceding classes.

The Tickets may be had in Halves for 2 dollars 75 cents, and certificates of the numbers will be furnished at the following rates:

Package, 22 dollars 25 cents; Half do. 11 13; Quarter do. 5 56; Eighth do. 2 78.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

ELEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
5	do	870	is	4350
108	do	50	is	5400
108	do	30	is	3240
108	do	20	is	2160
2754	do	5	is	13770
3084 Prizes.				$ 31920

Tickets and Shares for sale at FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 112, Chesnut-street, Nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank,

Where have been sold prizes amounting to upwards of

300,000 DOLLARS.

The cash, as usual, will be advanced for prizes sold at this office as soon as drawn. may 22—3

Beware of Extravagance.

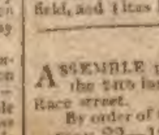
C. F. FOLWELL

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No. 66 to 142 Chesnut street, to No. 124 South Fifth street, three doors below Pine street; where Tayloring, in all its branches, will be executed with neatness and fashion, exceedingly low for cash. may 22—3t

Two Rooms or more to Let,

IN one of the most central and healthy parts of the city. A Lady or Gentleman wishing for such a situation, can be agreeably accommodated, as there is no children in the family, which consists of an elderly gentleman and his wife. Enquire at this office may 15—3t

TO LET,



A House and Lot in Camden.

The House is pleasantly situated, and would make a desirable Summer Residence for a family from the City. There is on the premises a Barn, Stable, Carriage House, &c. Enquire of C. C. M. BURROUGH, No. 211 Arch street, Philadelphia, or to J. H. SLOAN, Esq. Camden may 22—3t

S. WITHINGTON,

No. 119 CHESNUT STREET,

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of Jewellery and Silverwork, of his own manufacture, which he disposes of wholesale and retail.

Stopped, supposed to be stolen, several Silver Spoons. The owner can have them again, by proving property and paying charges. may 22—3t*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

TO be drawn positively next Thursday, the 27th of May. Eleventh Class—New Series.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3,000	is	$3000
5	do	870	is	4350
108	do	50	is	5400
108	do	30	is	3240
108	do	20	is	2160
2754	do	5	is	13770
3084 Prizes.				$31920
4896 Blanks.				
7980 Tickets at $5.				$31920

Tickets and Shares for sale at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,

No 4½ SOUTH THIRD STREET.

may 22—1t

Franklin Park Boarding School,

Near Ancocas, about four miles from Burlington.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the friends and the public, that he has just opened a Boarding School, at the above place, for boys from eight to twelve or thirteen years of age; in which will be taught, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, and some branches of the Mathematics. As he intends limiting his school to a small number of boys, to which his attention shall be particularly devoted, he flatters himself that the chances of improvement will afford an inducement to parents and guardians to favour him with their patronage.

MAYBERRY M'VAUGH.

References to John Gummere, Burlington; Robert L. Pike, Reid, and Titus Bennett, Philadelphia. 5th mo 22—3t*

Second Troop

ASSEMBLE parade order, white pantaloons, on Monday the 24th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the Union Hotel, Race street.

By order of G. H. Vansgilder, Lt. Comdt.

may 23—1t J. C. HARVEY, O. S.

Attention!—Monroe Guards.

THE Corps will assemble, in parade order, with white pantaloons, on Monday, the 24th May, at 9 o'clock, at the usual place.

By order of Capt. J. D. Goudale,

may 22—1t LEWIS DOMSLER, O. S.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

EARLY RISING.

Get up, get up, for shame, the blooming morn
Upon her wings presents the God unshorn:
See how Aurora throws her fair
Fresh quilted colours, through the air:
Get up, sweet slug a-bed, and see
The dew bespangling herb and tree:
Each flow'r has wept, and bow'd towards the east
Above an hour since; yet you're not drest;
Nay, not so much as out of bed;
When all the birds have matins said,
And sung their thankful hymns; 'tis sin
Nay, profanation to keep in;
When, as a thousand virgins on this day,
Spring sooner than the lark, to fetch in May!

THE DEJECTED APOTHECARY.

It happen'd in a healthful year
(Which made provisions very dear,
And physic mighty cheap,)
A doctor, sore oppress'd with want,
On business turning out so scant,
Was one day seen to weep.

A neighbor asked him why so sad?
And hoped no dangerous illness had
To any friend befel.
"Oh Lord! you quite mistake the case!"
Quoth Blister—"Sir, this rueful face
Is—'cause my friends are well."

The following is a genuine letter from a sailor on his return from an India voyage:—

"Warren Hasting East-Indiaman of Gravesend, March 24, 1814.

"Dear Brother Tom,

"This cums hopin to find you in good helth as it leaves me safe anchor'd here yesterday at P. M. after a pleasant voyage tolerable short and few squalls. Dear Tom, Hopes to find poor old father stout, and am quite out of pig tail. Sights of pig-tail at Gravesend, but unfortunately not fit for a dog to chor—Dear tom, Captain's boy will bring you this, and put pig-tail in his pocket when bort, Best in London at the black boy in 7 diles, where go, asks for the best pig-tail—pound pig-tail will do, and am short of shirts—Dear Tom, as for shirts only took 2 whereof 1 is quite worn out, tuther most, but dont forget the pig-tail, as I've not had a quid to chor, never since Thursday. Dear Tom, as for the shirts your size will do, only longer.—I like um long—get one at present; best at Tower hill and cheap—But be particular to go to seven Diles for the pig-tail at the black boy, and Hear Tom, asks for pound best pig-tail, and let it be good—Captain's boy will put the pig-tail in his pocket, he likes pig-tail, so ty it up—Dear Tom, shall be up about Monday, or thereabouts. Not so particular for the shirt, as the present can be washed, but don't forget the pig-tail without fail, so om your loving Brother, T. P.

"P. S—Don't forget the pig-tail."

An English parson was bragging in a large company of the success he had in reforming his parishioners, on whom his labors, he said, had produced a wonderful change for the better. Being asked in what respect, he replied that when he first came among them, they were a set of unmannerly clowns who paid him no more deference than they did to one another; did not so much as pull their hats when they spoke to him, but bawled out as roughly and familiarly as though he were their equal; whereas now they never presumed to address him but with cap in hand, and in a submissive voice, made him their best bow when they were at ten yards distance, and styled him your reverence at every word. A Quaker who had heard the whole patiently, made answer "And so, friend, the upshot of this reformation, in which thou hast so much carnal glorying, is, that thou hast taught thy people to worship thyself."

When Doctor Stonehouse entered into holy orders, we are informed, that he took occasion to profit by his acquaintance with Garrick, in order to procure from him some valuable instructions in elocution. Being once engaged to read prayers, and to preach at a church in the city, he prevailed upon Garrick to go with him. After the service, the British Roscius asked the doctor, what particular business he had to do when the duty was over? "None," said the other. "I thought you had (said Garrick) on seeing you enter the reading-desk in such a hurry." "Nothing (added he) can be more indecent, than to see a clergyman set about sacred business as if he wanted to get out of it as soon as possible."

He next asked the doctor, "What books he had in the desk before him?"—"Only the bible and prayer-boo ,"—"*Only* the bible and prayer-book," replied the player, "why you tossed them backwards, and turned the leaves as if they were those of a day-book and ledger."

A poet was noticing how sometimes the most trivial and unforeseen accident overturns an author's hopes. "A thing," said he, "once happened to me which was enough to make a man forswear ever taking a pen in hand. I had a tragedy—Garrick performed in it. I must confess the principal incident was a little similar to Lear's abdication of the throne, in favor of his daughters. Mine were two daughters; and the king, after giving them a short lesson, fraught with legislative advantages, that might have done honor to Solon or Lycurgus finished his harangue by saying—"And now I divide this crown between you." Sir, a malicious scoundrel peeping over the spikes of the orchestra, and staring Garrick full in the face, cried out, "Ah! that's just half a crown a piece." Sir, an incessant laugh immediately prevailed, and if it had been to save your soul another syllable could not be heard."

A Barrister at the Surry sions examining a witness of the name of Steak, began in the following manner.—"Mr. Steakes, be so good as to *steak* your *chops*—"If I do (replied the witness) I hope to show more of the *steak* than you do."—The retort was felt, and the learned gentleman became, as the witness humorously observed, quite *chop fallen*.

Stupid Stories.—A stupid story, or idea, will sometimes make one laugh more than wit. I was once removing from Berkley square to Strawberry Hill, and had sent off all my books, when a message unexpectedly arrived which fixed me in town that afternoon. What to do? I desired my man to rummage for a book, and he brought me an old Grubstreet thing from the garret. The author in sheer ignorance, not humour, discoursing of the difficulty of some pursuit, said, that even if a man had as many lives as a cat, nay, as many lives as one Plutarch is said to have had, he could not accomplish it. This *odd quid pro quo* surprised me into vehement laughter.

Sir William B— being at parish meeting, made some proposals, which were objected to by a farmer. Highly enraged, "Sir," said he to the farmer, "do you know, Sir, that I have been to the two Universities, and at two colleges in each University?" "Well, Sir," said the farmer, "what of that? I had a calf that sucked two cows, and the observation I made, was, the more he sucked, the greater calf he grew."

A physician who lived in London, visited a lady who lived in Chelsea. After continuing his visits for some time the lady expressed an apprehension, that it might be inconvenient for him to come so far on her account. "Oh! madam," replied the doctor, "I have another patient in this neighbourhood, and by that means, you know, *I kill two birds with one stone.*"

MARRIAGE

Is a venturesome thing. The frogs, in Æsop, would not leap into the well, because they could not leap out again.

From the American Farmer.

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN VINEYARDS.

Dear Sir,

The demand for grape cuttings is becoming so great, that they cannot be supplied. It would therefore be a great object, to put those that are about cultivating the grape vine, in a way of increasing their chance four or five fold, which may be done in the way mentioned in the first page of the 3d volume of the Philadelphia Agricultural Memoirs, by Timothy Matlack, Esq. I have referred you to the volume as I have not leisure to copy it. The same mode or nearly so, may be found in Speccy's work on the cultivation of the vine—and also in Martin's edition of Miller's Botanical and Gardener's Dictionary. But I prefer Mr. Matlack's mode, beginning at the top of page 3, and ending near the top of page 7. By publishing it in your American Farmer, and recommending it to the different patriotic printers of newspapers, to give it an insertion, it would be the saving of thousands of dollars to the community, and increase the cultivation of the grape vine, four fold at least.

I have a letter before me, written by a gentleman on the eastern shore of Maryland, who informs me that Mr. Eichelberger,* near York, Pennsylvania, was offered $800 per year, for four acres of his vineyard I have racked off my wine, and now have it fit for use, as much so, as new wine can be. It is beautifully fine and bright.—There was 835 gallons put in the casks, and with leakage, evaporation, and lees, reduced it to between 690 and 700 gallons—near 30 gallons of the wastage was by leakage—and from the lees I have one barrel of brandy, which bids fair to be very fine in time. Your's respectfully.

JOHN ADLUM.

[* For an account of the progress of Mr. Eichelberger's vineyard, see 5th vol. of American Farmer, page 251. It is there stated that vine dressers from France and Germany, who have seen Mr. Eichelberger's vineyard, say that it is more flourishing and farther advanced for its age, than any thing of the kind that they have seen in Europe.]—*Ed. Am. Far.*

CHEAP MANURE.

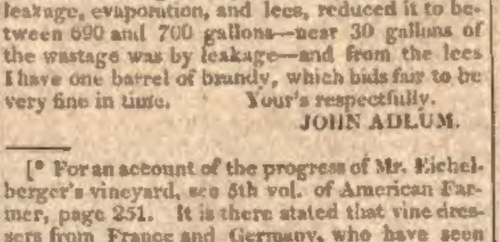
ZABINA ELLIS, No. 129 Germantown Road, near Philadelphia, manufacturer of Bones, Oyster Shells, and Ground Plaster of Paris. These Manures have been used in England and found excellent. The bone, particularly, is the best that is known. Several respectable references can be given, of those who have tried it in the vicinity of this city. Farmers would find it their interest to make trial for themselves. april 10—3m*

LAND AGENT,
Broker and Conveyancer's Office,
No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.



THE THREE SISTERS,
A very interesting NATURAL CURIOSITY,
To be seen from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 9. P. M. at
No. 140 Chesnut st. opposite the Theatre.
ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

It sometimes happens, in the variety of Nature's Works, that, without any deformity or disease, there is a remarkable diminution of the human form. This inferiority of stature is perhaps exemplified in no instance more strikingly than in the case of THREE WOMEN, HANNAH, REBECCA, and ABIGAIL HATCH. They are Sisters, daughters of the same father and mother, (who were of the ordinary size,) and were born at Falmouth, Barnstable County, Massachusetts. The mother bare nine Children, 5 of whom were of the usual growth and magnitude, and four of this very small and delicate frame. Of these latter, one died about a year ago, and the present are the survivors; their ages are between 35 and 40 years—and their height between 3 and 42 inches.

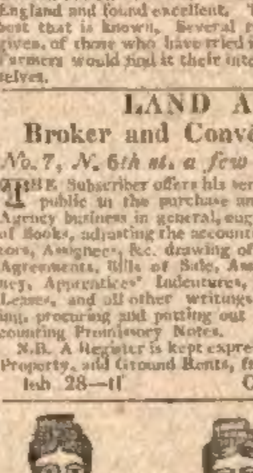
They are well figured and proportioned, converse agreeably and sensibly; sing very pleasingly, and possess the manners, small as they are, of adult and educated women. They are exemplary for their piety and Christian devotion.

Such a family of females is worthy of attention by all the rational and curious part of society. Ladies, in particular, may be expected, to view these interesting individuals of their own sex. april 21—tf

HOTEL & OYSTER HOUSE.

HAP HAZZARD, informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the house No. 123 North Second street, where he will be happy to serve them with Oysters, Relishes, and Liquors, of the first quality.

N.B. A constant supply of Cider & Cider-Royal. ap 24—tf



J. S. RUSSELL,
No. 68,
Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,
No. 7, North Sixth Street,
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses. To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 28—tf

SCYTHES.

WARRANTED Real PASSMORE'S and HARRIS'S Cast Steel SCYTHES, for Sale at

No. 29 Market Street,

may 8—tf Philadelphia.

A GENERAL REGISTER,
In which Names, Occupations, and Places of Retirement are inserted throughout the year. Terms, two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ENGLISH EDUCATION, by PETER WIDDOWS, over the Session Room of Third presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Arch streets.

A. S. VAN FELT, Dentist, has removed from No. 149 Chesnut to No. 144 N. 4th st. a few doors above Callowhill, where he respectfully offers his professional services.

WILLIAM BARBER, Copper-plate Printer, No. 139 south Second street. Hat Bills printed, and all orders executed on the most reasonable terms, with neatness and punctuality.

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 108 South Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

BENJAMIN DAVIS, Razor Manufacturer and Cutler No. 28 North Third street, a few doors below Arch. Cutlery repaired in the best manner, fire arms cleaned, Polished, &c. B. D. keeps constantly on hand an excellent assortment of Goods, which he warrants for use.

JAMES & WOODWARD, at their Book Store, No. 72 S. Third st. execute all orders for Book-binding and Copper-plate Printing. They also manufacture first q ality Wafers.

JOSEPH BINNEY, No. 39 South Fifth street, Taylor, Tinman and Weavers' Shears Manufacturer. Also, Turkey Stone Cutter and Cu ler. Old work repaired, cleaned, ground, &c.

PAPER NEATLY HUNG, at the shortest notice and lowest terms, by J. HOWELL & Co. No. 70 North Fifth street, above Arch.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 North Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

JOHN SIMMONS'S low priced Book and Stationary Store, Circulating Library, and General Intelligence-Office, at the S. W corner 3d & Pannnary street. A few Boarders taken.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market st. 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any patterns, and bound in the handsomest manner.

ISAAC STUTTGARD, No. 7 1-2 South Second street, keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS.—2

DAVIS & HANSON, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Front street, Pittsburgh.

☞ A large collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the 1st house above Eighth st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—4

TO SOCIETIES.—A convenient meeting Room to Let, on moderate terms. Apply at the N. W. corner of South and Fifth streets.

Doctor EDWIN A. ATLEE, has removed from No. 176 Race street to No. 101 North Seventh street, a few doors below Race street.—6

AT DAVID LUKENS'S SCHOOL, Rancocus, N. J. a number of boys can be well accommodated with Board & Tuition, on reasonable terms. Refer to Kimber & Sharpless, 92 Market.

JAMES CALDWELL, Salt Fish Dealer, constantly keeps a general assortment at No. 7 Strawberry st. 6 doors below Market st. He has lost his eye sight, and would be thankful to those who would favour him with their custom.—5

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

JOHN HEAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyers & Scourers, in all branches, at No. 6 Prune street, occupied formerly by R. Greer.—6*

Stage Office, VALLEY FORGE, PHOENIXVILLE and KIMBERTON—John L. Young's Tavern, in Fourth street, above Arch street.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine, above 8th st. performs all operations on the teeth on moderate terms, and in all cases of decay gives information and advice gratis.—6*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 183 Vine street.—3

CHARLES P. LISLE, No. 7 North Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker & Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID & JOSEPH E. LAKE, No. 165 North Third, near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraver, No. 37 South Fourth st. where may be had Musical Instruments of various descriptions, and Music for every department of the science.—128*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Fi ligree Paper, No. 183 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 110 North Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE Keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JOHN PATTERSON, Fancy Chair maker, (formerly of the firm of Lentner & Patterson) continues the business in New Fourth street, 1st brick house above Poplar lane.*

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 128 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

SAMUEL HAINES, No. 224 North Second street, four doors below the Black Horse Tavern, manufactures HATS of the best quality, and at reduced prices.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 95 South Second st. keep for sale an extensive assortment of Clarified Quills.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 113 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

CALEB KEITH, No. 25, North Sixth street, in addition to his BOOT business, has commenced making, and keeps on hand BOY'S BOOTTEES of the best quality.

PENNSYLVANIA CIRCULATING LIBRARY, No. 240, South Front St. opposite Lombard, containing a large collection of Novels, Romances, &c. of the latest publications.*

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 234 Market street, above 7th; where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

FISHING TIME

IS arrived, and the finny tribe is now the lawful spoil of man. The labours of the spade, the loom and the shuttle—the toils of the merchant and the perils of the seaman—and all the immediate links of busy occupation, are exerted to obtain the *sine qua non* of happiness—money. But, alas! with what difficulties are they beset!—what disappointments—what disasters crowd upon them! Crops fail, or moldew—the profits of manufacturers are swallowed up in the delay of dull demand—cargoes perish—and seamen escape the gripe of Davy Jones with scarce a tatter to their backs; and thus is the labour of years rewarded. But the happy fisherman, who makes a prudent choice, is excepted from this misery—he is safe—he is prosperous. The season is at hand. Then let the desponding seek ease and competence in the waters of fortune. Those most richly fraught now in the Union Canal. There the golden progeny sport in airy gambols, and seem to cry, "Come take me." There they ride, in all the varieties of size and use—from the splendid dolphin to the playful minnow.—The catalogue is fancifully called the

SCHEME OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
ELEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
In which is included:

1 in value	$3000 is	$3000
5	870	4350
108	50	5400
108	30	3240
108	20	2160
2754	5	13780
3000		$31,920

But to come correct, halts must be thrown to them of a peculiar composition, and the chance of which may require the aid of a connoisseur. To be on the safe side apply at

P. J. DECKER'S
Lottery and Exchange Office, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets,

Who has on hand a choice selection, of baits, "pick'd and chosen every one," any of which may be obtained for FIVE DOLLARS, either whole, or divided into halves, quarters or eighths, at the same rate. may 1—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale by JAMES & WOODWARD, No. 73 north Third street, a Selection from Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, in which all those words subject to an incorrect pronunciation are be ught directly into view; with Original Notes, designating those which are acknowledged to be exceptions. By LEMUEL G. WHITE, Professor of Elocution, march 27—tf

LAND WARRANT LOST.

WAS lost on Monday last, in South street, between Second and Third streets, a PARCHMENT LAND WARRANT, in favour of Jonathan George. The w ... rant belongs to a poor woman, who would be grateful to the finder for returning it, and a liberal reward given, if required, on leaving it with

SAMUEL JONES,
may 15—3t No. 303 South Front street.

HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long confirmed Coughs; and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 70 NORTH FIFTH STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 cents a bottle.

JOHN R. HOWELL.

N. B.—An assortment of Medicinal Roots and Herbs, to be had as above. march 13—6m

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE Subscriber having made large additions to his former stock, offers for sale an extensive and general assortment of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

At such reduced Prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction, among which are the following:

Table, Dessert and Carving Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, Scorturel's, and two Blade Knives; Pruning, Cast Steel, Butcher and Shoe Knives; Ivory and Steel Razors, Scissors, and Shears; Britannia, Iron Tin'd Table and Tea Spoons; Chest, Cupboard, Pad, Trunk and Till Locks Knob, Mortice and Chest Locks; Basbury, and Fine Plate Stock Locks; Wrought and Pressed Table and Cast Bott Hinges; Common Knobs, Handles and Check Pins; Suspender, Gilt and Metal Coat and Vest Buttons; Knob, Sash & Bright Thumb Latches; Brass and Iron Candlesticks and Snuffers, assorted; Steelyards, Drawing Knives, and Screw Augurs, Wood and Bed screws, Spike and Nail Gimblets; Braces and bits, Chisels, Gouges and Files; Patent Cocks, at Manufacturer's prices; Mill, Cross Cut, Hand, Pannel and Sash Saws; Marshall's Genuine (L) English Blister, Crowley, Millington & C. S. and American Blistered Steel; Anvils, Vices, Dan. & Co's. Sad Irons; Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans and Trace Chains; Turkey and American Oil Stones; Shoe-makers' Hammers, Pincers and Awl Blades; Steel Rat Traps, Iron and Brass Wire; Guns, Rifles, Gun Locks and Flints; Patent Columbian Horse; Steel Rasps and Files Squares; Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Trowels; Axes, Hatchets and Hoes; Copper and Iron Tea Kettles; Shovels and Tongs; Patent and Common Curry Combs; Box and Patent Coffee Mills.

Also, a complete assortment of Cut and Wrought NAILS, TACKS and SPRIGS.

Also 16 tons Gilad Stones, 4 cases Patent Glass Inkstands, and an assortment of Best PLANES.

N. B. Nails from 6d. to 20d. inclusive, reduced to 5 1-2 cents per pound, and no charge for kegs.

Persons desirous of purchasing are respectfully invited to call on

WILLIAM DUNCAN,
may 8—4t No. 41 Market street, Philadelphia.

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,
The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for
COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS *new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even incipient Consumptions have lately been cured by many, with almost surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility or even Consumptions but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.*

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength. JOHN W. JENKINS.

Madison, 12 mo. 20th, 1819.

Affirmed before me this 20th December, 1819.

JOSEPH D. MONELL, Recorder of the City of Hudson.

To the afflicted whom this may concern. I, ROSANNA BARTON, do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Doctor MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side. ROSANNA BARTON, *Wife of Joseph Barton.*

Hudson, 12 mo. 13th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1819, and confined me to the house and part of the time to my bed. I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain: I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine. NANCY BOURNE.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of N. York, Dec. 27, 1819.

These drops generally give ease in most cases of coughs, colds asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, allaying that irritation which often leads to consumption, pain in the side, &c.

Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE, SMITH & PEARSALL, T. W. DIOTT, EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, No. 235 Market st. JOSEPH STOUSE, corner of Coates and Second st. PETER WILLIAMSON, corner Almond and Second streets, and THOMAS CAVE, No. 324 Market street. May 8—1y

JOSEPH E. M'ILHENNEY,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER.
Lately at the corner of Church Alley and Third st.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has removed to No. 89 North Second street, above Arch; where Watches of every description will be carefully repaired and warranted. april 10—tf

GROUND PLASTER PARIS,
SALT, GRAIN, FLAXSEED, STAVES, &c.
For Sale at Christian Street Wharf,

PLASTER PARIS, Ground and in the Stone,
COARSE SALT, just landed from the Brig Delaware, particularly calculated for Ship Timber, Corn, Oats, and Ground Horse Feed of all kinds,
FLAXSEED, ground for Druggists,
STAVES, of every description,
R. O. HHD. SHOOKS, Philadelphia made,
HAVANA SEGARS, a few quarter boxes, very superior,
WINE, a few dozen, choice old bottled Madeira.
ap 24—4w By CHAS. WHARTON, jun.

J. B. Wood, 42 Spruce,

Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, Manufactures & keeps for sale, Fans and Farming Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. may 8—tf

FOR SALE,

A GOOD second hand GIG and HARNESS. Apply to Mr. BRODHURST, sign of the Barley Sheaf, North Second street, below Vine; or at 49, South Third street, Philadelphia. march 13—tf

SILVER SPOONS, &c.

THE Subscribers have constantly for sale a handsome assortment of Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons. Also a variety of Silver Sugar Tongs, Silver Reticule Clasps, &c. &c. all of which will be warranted of the best quality and workmanship, and sold very low.

*** The highest price allowed for Silver, in exchange.

Crowley & Farr,
No. 105 Market street, between Third and Fourth.
march 6—3m

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 108 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth.
april 10—tf JOHN C. RUHLMAN.

NEW ROUTE.
Columbian Line for New-York.
Fare through only four dollars.

ONLY 24 miles land Carriage—leaves upper side of Market-street every morning (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, via Bordentown and Washington, in connection with steam boat Pennsylvania, Captain Kellum, and steam boat Ætna, Captain Robinson, through in 11 hours. Breakfast and dine on board the boats.

The proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense in getting up this line. The coaches and horses are not excelled by any in the United States. They therefore hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN BOWMAN, *Jr. Agent.*

For seats apply at the old established Office, No. 13 Market Street. April 17—tf

Illinois Military Bounty Lands.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements, and has entered into agreement with Messrs. Weaver and Wiltbahn, Land Agents, No. 140 Walnut, near Fifth street, Philadelphia, where persons holding such land can, through them, pay their taxes; they also attend to the recording of deeds, and the redeeming of lands that have been sold for taxes; who have in their office, a correct tax list of lands, sold in December last. Persons interested, are particularly requested to pay immediate attention to their interest, as those lands which were sold for taxes, will be irredeemable in a given time.

The subscriber also offers his services in collecting of debts in the state of Illinois, agency and commission business generally, promptly and correctly attended to. Orders and business left with Messrs. Weaver & Wiltbahn, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL SMITH, Land Agent.

Kaskaskia, Illinois, Jan. 22, 1824.

References—Messrs. Wickham & Co. Thomas Prosser, Abraham Stein, and Charles Fletcher, Esqrs. Philadelphia. feb 13—tf

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY,
No. 63 UNION STREET, near Third.

MR. and Mrs. COAD respectfully inform Parents and Guardians, that they have limited their Young Ladies apartment to thirty pupils; five more can be received to complete the number. In it are taught, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, the Use of the Globes and Maps, Book-keeping, History, both ancient and modern, &c. with every kind of useful and fashionable needlework. Pupils have the use of Maps, Globes, and Histories in the apartment without any extra charge. No charge for tuition during vacation.

Young Gentlemen's apartment.

Mr. DAVID HUTTON will take charge of this apartment, on the 8th inst.—it is hoped Mr. Hutton will give general satisfaction; he has been highly recommended for his abilities and moral character. may 1—4m*

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and summer alternative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy,* or cutaneous *Eruptions,* or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver,* Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and restores those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.
"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.
"*New York, 1st mo. 8th, 1824.*"

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

"N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."
"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1825.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON, M. D.
"Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.
"*February 17, 1825.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Ball, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 183 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keffer.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Books'lr.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Hinsly, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. or using three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues.

These counterfeits and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the genuine medicine would have proved instantly effectual. I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis and, consequently, that all other mixtures presented to be taken, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price 5 dollars 50 cents per bottle, or 55 dollars per dozen. Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,
No. 10 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, May 7, 1824. [18—tf

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 3d inst. an indented apprentice to the Shoe-making trade, named JAMES ESTELL, aged 18 years; small of his age, is much forward when he walks, takes long steps; a great talker, and will lie; a complete suit of clothes, all new, on his back. Five dollars will be paid on delivery of said Runaway, at No. 24, Callowhill street, Philadelphia.

Also, runaway on the 11th day of December, 1823, an indented apprentice to the shoe-making trade, named ELIJAH THATCHER, aged 18 years; freckled face; good clothes, with new hat and shoes; also a large bundle. One dollar will be paid on delivery of said boy at the above place.

If said boys will come back, and behave as they are bound to do, their master will say nothing with respect to going away.

VINCENT SLEPPER,
may 10—6t No. 22 Callowhill street, Philadelphia.

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

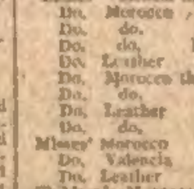
S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODYNE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 193, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 15—1y

THIEVES!—FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.



Stolen from the Stable of the Subscriber on the night of the 12th instant, TWO HORSES—1 black Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, heavy curly mane and tail, a star in the forehead, carries well, and is walked with a cart saddle—1 dark brown Colt, 4 years old, 13 and a half hands high, lightish mane and switch tail, a natural trotter, and he may be known by a remarkable wart on the inside of the off flank; his shoulders are galled with the collar.

20 dollars will be paid for the recovery of the horses, and 30 dollars on conviction of the thief or thieves.

SAMUEL S. SPACKMAN,
may 15—2t* Vine street, 8th door above Eleventh.

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.
Eighth door above Spruce street.

DWIGHT'S THEOLOGY. A few copies can be had, at subscription prices, as above. Also, the Commentaries of Scott, Henry, Gill, Doddridge, and Burkitt; Johnson's and Walker's Dictionary, small and large; Church Histories; Cabinet Dictionary, and other Bible Dictionaries.

As the advertiser purchases mostly at auction, or for cash only at private sale, he feels confident of being able to sell as cheap as any in the trade, and all Books sold warranted perfect.

☞ Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Psalms and Hymns; Prayer Books; Methodist Hymns;